The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,615—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1889.

MAY
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts. pts.		Qts. pts.
12-8 7-0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12-8 7-0
22-0 12-0		22-0 12-0
25-0 13-8	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palmer	25-0 13-8
28-0 15-0		28-0 15-0
34-0 18-0	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafitt	34-0 18-0
38-0 20-0		38-0 20-0

"C. P. & Co's stock and selection of Clarets are the largest, and rank as the finest in India."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889.
BL	PENINSULAR.	5500	1000	J. Orman	17th May.
					Tuesday.
†	ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne..	21st ,,
BL	CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	28th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigell	4th June.
BL	PESHAWUR.	3929	600	L. H. Moule	11th ,,
†	ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne..	18th ,,
BL	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester..	25th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd July
BL	ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	9th ,,
†	ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne..	16th ,,
BL	COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	23rd ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	30th ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
ROHILLA	3511	600	M. de Horne	9th May.
COROMANDEL.	4199	800	I. Reeves	23rd ,,
MALWA	2970	500	W. L. Brown	6th June.
PEKIN	3908	650	P. Harris	20th ,,
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	4th July.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	18th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan direct every fortnight.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th April 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, 1st, 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st June '89.	1st July 1889.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th June '89.	20th July ,,
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July '89.	10th Aug. ,,
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Aug. '89.	1st Sept. ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 5th June 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 10, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
b AMPHITRITE	L. Lemessich	1,600	650	25th May
POSEIDON	S. Morea	1,600	650	5th June.

b This steamer will not call at Brindisi.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	A. Lussich	4,200	600	10th July.

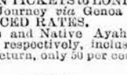
Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	A. Lussich	4,200	600	11th May.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 9th April 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ROUMANIA	C. Hillcoat	3387	480	18th May.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

ARMENIA	G. H. Read	3395	480	2nd June.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passengers.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 9th May 1889. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.



BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
WERNEPH HALL	T. H. S. Millard	4,100	500	15th May.
MERTON HALL	T. Hughes	4,100	500	15th June.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.
For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1889.

ABERDEEN LINE.
BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.
S. S. "DAMASCUS."



THE well-known steamship "DAMASCUS," 3,700 tons, Commander A. H. Douglas, will leave Bombay for London on or about the 18th of May.
The Steamer has splendid accommodation for Passengers, and is fitted with electric light throughout. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
Passages are now available, and for particulars as to plans, passage-money, &c., please apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, 11th May 1889.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance postage extra.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,168 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 15th May, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linyah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on 19th May, after arrival of Outward English Mail, transferring Persian Gulf Mails and Passengers on arrival at Kurrachee to the Arabia.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ASIA," 1,766 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 16th May, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 14th May, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

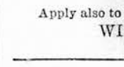
S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 17th May.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 862 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 14th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th May 1889. Agents.

FIRST CLASS PASSAGE.
MACIVER LINE.



S. S. "LYCIA," Captain FLETCHER, R.N.R., will sail for LIVERPOOL or PLYMOUTH on or about the 24th May.
Electric Light. Doctor and Stewardess. Liberal allowance of Luggage. Fare Rs. 375.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Apply also to
WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
Shipping Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessels.	Tons.	Commander.	on or about
CLAN BUCHANAN	3,000	W. Millar	18th May.



THE Saloons and State Rooms are all on the Upper Deck, and are fitted with every requisite for Comfort, Separate Music and Smoking Rooms. Surgeon and Stewardess carried. For particulars as to rates of pas sage, &c., apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.



HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "SWORDSMAN," 1,124 tons, Captain DETTLESON, sails as above on THURSDAY, the 30th May 1889.
For Freight and Passage apply to
VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.
Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

THE MACIVOR LINE S. S. "LYCIA" has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW *via* KURRACHEE with a General Cargo and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK.
CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.
The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Bombay, 9th May, 1889. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER
(FOSTER'S VERY PRIME QUALITY)
Is the Drink for this Weather.
Quarts, per doz., Rs. 8 ; Pints, per doz., Rs. 5-8.
SOLE AGENTS :
TREACHER & CO., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LARGE ASSORTMENT of WIDE WATERED and BROCADED SASH RIBBONS ALL SHADES.
Izod's Tropical Corsets, just suitable for the Hot Season.
Blouses and Ladies' Shirts, cool and comfortable, in all sizes.
SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN, Ld.,
Hornby Row, Bombay. SHOW ROOM. East Street, Poona.

LIQUEURS.

Absinthe.	Creme de Noyeau.
Anisette.	Creme de Moka.
Benedictine.	Curacao, assorted.
Chartreuse, Green.	Eau de Vie Dantzick.
Chartreuse, Yellow.	Eau de Vie Noyeaux.
Cherry Brandy.	Kummel.
Cordial Medoc.	Maraschino de Zara.
Creme de Cacao.	Noyeau, assorted.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and all other lines of Steamers FREE OF COMMISSION. BERTHS selected and the best available accommodation secured. A PAMPHLET containing full information and GRINDLAY'S HAND BOOK sent free upon application. BAGGAGE shipped AT A FIXED RATE, or warehoused if required. PASSENGERS met on arrival in England by Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., or their representatives. CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable by Correspondents throughout Europe. Bills granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied at current rates.
OUTWARD PASSENGERS met on arrival and BAGGAGE cleared. SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES and approved CHEQUES on London cashed.

SUTTON'S NEW SEASON'S
FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.

A tin of Flower Seeds, containing 16 packets, including the following varieties :—

Sweet Pea.	Portulaca.	Marigold.	Candytuft.
Mignonette.	Balsam.	Antirrhinum.	Aster.
Nasturtium.	Stocks.	Convolvulus.	Nemophila, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 4-12.

A tin of Flower Seeds, containing 20 packets, including the following varieties :—

Sweet Pea.	Balsam.	Convolvulus.	Dianthus.
Mignonette.	Zinnia.	Candytuft.	Larkspur.
Nasturtium	Poppy.	Aster.	Stock.
Nemophila.	Sweet William.	Phlox.	Marigold, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 7.

A tin of Vegetable Seeds, containing 24 packets, including the following varieties :—

Beans.	Cucumber.	Carrot, 2 sorts.	Parsley.
Beet.	Celery.	Lettuce.	Peas, 3 sorts.
Broccli.	Cauliflower.	Mustard.	Radish, 2 sorts.
Cabbage.	Cress.	Onion.	Turnip, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 4-12.

A tin of Vegetable Seeds, containing 40 packets, including the following varieties :—

Beans.	Cress.	Kohl Rabi.	Peas.
Beet.	Carrot.	Leek, Onion.	Radish.
Borecole.	Cauliflower.	Lettuce.	Spinach.
Brocoli.	Celery.	Mustard.	Turnip.
Cabbage.	Cucumber.	Parsley.	V. Marrow, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 9.

The Seeds are specially packed, from knowledge gained in previous Seasons, by a process purposed to preserve unimpaired the power of germination and prevent disappointment.
We have MESSRS. SUTTON'S assurance that samples of the whole of these Seeds have been tested prior to Shipment with, in each instance, the most satisfactory results, the experiments indicating that nothing better could be desired.

Special Agents for MESSRS. SUTTON'S Home-grown Seeds for the Bombay Presidency.—

Ladies' Set, consisting of Spade, Rake, Hoe, Trowel, and Fork.	Rs.	4	0 to 5	8
Gentlemen's Set, consisting of Spade, Rake, and Hoe			6	0
Shears, various sizes	Rs.	3	8 to 7	8
Bill Hooks, cast steel, 7 in., Re. 1-8 ; 8 in.	,,		2	0
Pruning or Gardening Scissors	,,	2	0 to 5	0
Vine or Grape Scissors	,,	1	8 to 3	0
Budding Knives with Ivory handles	,,	2	0 to 3	8
Pruning Knives with curved blades and buckhorn handles	,,	2	4 to 2	12
Flower Gatherers	,,	2	0 to 4	8
Holborn Garden Pump, throws a continuous stream 40 feet	,,		6	8

LAWN MOWERS—A LARGE ASSORTMENT.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PHILLIPS' "DEJEUNER" CLARET
A VERY CHOICE BEVERAGE CLARET.
In quart bottles only, Rs. 12 per dozen.

POONA, Temple House, Camp. & Bhoodwar Peth. } **PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,** { BOMBAY, Oriental Bank Buildings, & Byculla Bridge.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

BEG to call attention to their shipments of pure and excellent Whiskies and Cognacs—their own as well as their friends who consign to their care.
There is much RUBBISH sent to the Indian Market that is positively deleterious to health. Select known Brands such as

Carlton Whisky, 11 years old	at Rs.	41	0	Our Old "4 star" Cognac	Rs.	41	0
Napier Johnstone	,,	28	8	,, 3 ,, ,,	,,	36	0
Glenlivet, at Market Rates.				,, less old 2 ,, ,,	,,	33	0
Our own particular Blend of Scotch Whisky	,,	26	0	,, young 1 ,, ,,	,,	30	0
Our own particular Blend of Irish Whisky	,,	26	0	Dubois Lizee & Co. } Prices on application.			
Glentromie	,,	23	8	Louis Bechade & Co. }			

We have some of the above described in Wood to sell in Gallon Jars.
We have also cheaper and younger qualities of both Spirits, but the foregoing are specially good.

SARSAPARILLA.
WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.
Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.
It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the opposite of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.
The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W.
AGENTS : TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROBERTS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

WORTH KNOWING.

ONE of the finest Wines shipped to India is BINET FILS DRY ELITE CHAMPAGNE of 1884 Vintage. Price Rs. 66 cash. All Mess Presidents and Good Judges should try a Sample and compare the Wine with that of other First Class Shippers.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

PILSENER BEER
KAISER BREWERY
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.
Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

MARCKS AND COMPANY'S
FIFTEEN RUPEES "POPULAR" WATCH
POST FREE.
THE CHEAPEST GENUINE WATCH EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

GUARANTEED a good Time-keeper, lasting many years, quick winding keyless action, setting hands from outside the case, jewelled in six holes, well-finished throughout, enamelled Dial, seconds hand, Crystal Glass front, in stout Nickelled Silver case, which always wears bright.

ADVANTAGES OF THE "POPULAR" WATCH OVER TOY WATCHES.

It has a seconds hand. It is jewelled in six holes. It has an enamelled dial (instead of paper). It does not require a machine to wind it. It has a hinged back-opening showing the movements under a glass dome. The hands are set from outside just as in more expensive Gold and Silver Watches.

THERE IS NOTHING CHEAP ABOUT THE WATCH EXCEPT THE PRICE.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INVALID'S PORT.
OF ALL RETAILERS. OF ALL RETAILERS.

CERTIFICATE.

LONDON, 13th February, 1888.

I hereby certify that I have carefully examined two bottles of "CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S INVALID'S PORT," and am of opinion that the Wine is free from adulteration and is a good sound wholesome Port.
(Sd.) CHARLES E. CASSAL, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
Member of the Society of Public Analysts and of the Council of the Sanitary Institute.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & Co. Ld.
LADIES' SHIRTS.

WE have introduced these extremely Comfortable and Cool GARMENTS for the HOT WEATHER, THEY ARE WELL FITTING, NEAT-BECOMING, AND ECONOMICAL; MADE TO ORDER IN A FEW DAYS, ANY SHAPE, COLLARS ATTACHED.

Real French Cambric, a variety of Novel Designs	per half dozen Rs.	18
Best Scotch Oxford Matte, an immense Selection	,, ,,	21
Tropical Flannel, Unshrinkable and very Thin	,, ,,	24
Silk and Wool, the Coolest and most Luxurious material, manufactured in White and neat Stripes and Checks	,, ,,	36

Measurement Forms and Patterns, post free.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
SHIRTMAKERS AND HOSIERS,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne late Army Medical Staff, to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1889, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we feel they their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, unscrupulously, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne Chlorodyne" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street Bloomsbury London.

WANTED SECRETARY for BROACH MUNICIPALITY. Salary Rs. 150, plus Rs. 20 horse allowance. Knowledge of Engineering and English and Gujerati languages essential. Shall have to furnish security for Rs. 3,000. Apply to undersigned before 31st May 1889
CHUNILAL V. Chairman,
Managing Committee, Broach Municipality.

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JUST ARRIVED FROM LONDON.
The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

		Rs.	a.
Canvas Note and Envelopes, A quality	per packet	1	4
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Do. do. Correspondence Cards	,,	0	12
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Parcel Post Cabinet	each	2	4
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British Lion and Note and Envelopes	per packet	0	12
Old Saxon Correspondence	,,	0	12
Assorted Superfine and Super Vellum Correspondence	,,	0	12
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THE LITTLE DUKE......MISS GRACIE PLAISTED.

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ORCHESTRA UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MR. G. T. TRIMNELL.

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TO BE LET, from 1st June 1889, the BUNGALOW in the Sion Fort, now occupied by Mr. C. W. L. Jackson, at a monthly rental of Rs. 58, exclusive of water rate. Applications from Government Servants to occupy it will be received by the Undersigned until the 10th proximo.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 11th May 1889.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

AS my wife, MAGGIE HENDRY, has LEFT me and is staying at the "Victoria Family Hotel," I hereby give notice that I will NOT BE RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS incurred by her.

C. HENDRY,
of Colombo.
9th May 1889.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to or holding property belonging to CHANDRABHAN LALLAH KHAJANCHY, carrying on business at No. 180, Mount Road, Madras, as a Jeweller and Merchant, but now deceased, who died at Madras on the 30th day of April 1889, are hereby required to pay their debts and deliver up such property to NURSEE JUGJEEVAN, MOOLCHUND JEYCHUND, KALIDASS KASOOJEE, and PETAMBER NURSEE, the Executors named in the Will of the said deceased, bearing date the 2nd February 1889, and not to any other person or persons.—Dated this 3rd day of May 1889.

CHAMPION & THORT,
Attorneys for the Executors.

THE CYCLOSTYLE
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8¼ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
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THE GORDON SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD DIVIDEND of Rs. 4 per share for the six months ended 31st December 1888 will be paid on and after SATURDAY, the 18th May 1889, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. to Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 15th May 1889, on production of their Share Certificates.
The Transfer Books of the Company are closed from the 10th to the 22nd day of May 1889, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
For the Gordon Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ld.,
D. M. PETIT, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 13th May 1889.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST
OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4 per mensem (*a*) If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4 „ (*b*) If premiums are limited to 20 years;* or
Rs. 41-8-0 „ (*c*) If premiums are limited to 15 years;* or
Rs. 45-13-4 „ (*d*) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.*

* AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium secures a proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

[illegible] age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

Note.—It is an advantage to effect Provisions of this nature early in life. By delay the rate of subscription increases; Death may occur before the Provision is effected, or Health may fail and render the life ineligible for Assurance.

Bombay Branch: GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary,
Standard Buildings, Hornby Row. Standard Life Office

N.B.—The Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

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GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

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INTEREST allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS at rates to ascertained on application.
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PRICE ONE RUPEE.
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Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares,—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

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NOTICES.

THE FRAMJEE PETIT SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees (30) THIRTY per share for the half-year ended 31st December 1888 will be paid on and after TUESDAY, the 14th May 1889, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 11th May 1889, on production of their Share Certificates.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 11th to 16th May 1889, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. M. PETIT, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 8th May 1889.

I, REUBEN DAVID ISRAEL, residing at No. 862, Parel Road, Bombay, hereby give Public Notice that in consequence of my advanced age all my business affairs are in the hands of, and are managed by, my Agents, Messrs. DAVID SASSOON and Co., and that I have no dealings or transactions with any other persons, and that I have not passed and do not intend to pass my signature to any person or persons other than my said Agents, and all persons are warned against accepting or dealing with any Promissory Note, Bill of Exchange, Acknowledgment, Account, Receipt, or other document purporting to have been signed by me.—Dated 30th April, 1889.

REUBEN DAVID ISRAEL.

GRAND ORCHESTRIONS FOR SALE.

TWO Grand Instruments Equal to a Brass Band, playing numerous favorite English and Native Tunes. For sale below cost price.

F. FISCHER & Co.

WITH A VIEW TO CLEAR STOCK
50 per cent. Reduction in the prices of our ELECTRIC LIGHT MATERIAL.

Dynamos for 20 arc lights	Rs. 800
Do. 200 incandescent lights	„ 800
Do. 20 „	„ 200
Lamps for arc lights	„ 60

Incandescent lamps, from 1 to 20 Candle-power, from Re. 1 to Rs. 4 each.
Insulated wire and cable, from 1 anna per yard.
INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT Co., LD.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

NEW INVENTION IN ELECTRICITY.
GASSNER'S IMPROVED DRY CELLS.

NO CHEMICALS, no liquids, no drying, corrosion or creeping! No glass nor porous cell! No smell! Always ready for use even if cut in two.
Cells supplied to the General Post Office, London, in 1886 still in use.
Apply for circular.

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Sole Agents for India.

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BERTRAMS LIMITED.
ESTIMATES AND DRAWINGS SUPPLIED.
ALSO ENGINES AND BOILERS.
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LONG JOHNS BEN NEVIS WHISKY.
NO BLEND, A PURE WHISKY WARRANTED.
5 YEARS IN BULK, DIRECT FROM THE DISTILLERS.
THE MOST IMPORTANT AND FAVORITE BRAND IN SCOTLAND.
Rs. 21 per dozen—DISCOUNT TO DEALERS.
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CREAM SCOTCH WHISKY.
£10,000 GIVEN AWAY TO BUYERS OF A BOTTLE,
Shipped by Alex. Ferguson and Co., Glasgow.
Particulars from all Wine Merchants, Storekeepers, and Spirit Dealers.
Wholesale Agents: F. FISCHER & Co., Bombay.

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EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in [illegible]
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

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Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 52 0	Rs. 54 0
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Max Sutaine's extra dry	„ 56 0	„ 58 0
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Geisenheimer	„ 17 0	„ —
Niersteiner	„ 19 0	„ ..
Leibfrauenmilch	„ —	„ 24 0
Steinwein	„ 21 0	„ ...
Hochheimer Berg	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer	„ 25 0	„ ..
Marcobrunner	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
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Superior Old Red Port	Rs. 26 0	...
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	„ 36 0	—
Extra Old Pale Invalid	„ 42 0	—
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Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julian Medoc	„ 14 0	—
Medoc	„ 10 8	—
Les Canons	„ 16 0	18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	„ 18 0	—
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Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	„ 21 0	—
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Haut Canon	„ 15 0	—
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Carlowitz	Rs. 11 8	„ 13 8
From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. ...	Rs. 14 0
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Chateau Mouton	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
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BRANDY.		
H. Montroc's***	Rs. 18 0	„ ..
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	„ 21 0	„ —
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Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	„ 30 0	„ ...
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	„ 35 0	„ ...
Charles Lervoire, very old Brandy***	„ 37 0	„ ...
BURGUNDY. From FORTIER PICARD, SEUR, BRAUNE.		
Macon (Old)	„ 23 0	„ ...
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Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 8	..
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James Ainslie & Co.'s Old Blended Glenlivet Whisky	„ 25 0	...
BEER.		
Bavarian Beer	Rs. 6 0	„ ..
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	„ 6 0	„ 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	„ 5 12	„ 3 12
From TUBORGS FABRIK KER'S First Class Danish Export Beer Guaranteed free from Salicylic (Acid and any other Chemicals)	„ 6 4	„ 4 0
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Italian Vermouth Finest	Rs. 18 0	..
Ditto ditto ditto	„ ...	...
Chartreuse, Yellow	„ 63 0	...
Swiss Cheese in tins, from lbs. 29 to 34.	0 11	per lb.
Honey in tins of 2 lbs	„ 2 8	per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.
From BUECH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Large Tins	Small Tins.
Asparagus	Rs. 2 0	Re. ...
Celery	„ ...	„ 0 10
French Beans	„ —	„ ..
Peas for Soup	„ —	„ 0 10
Spinage in Water	„ —	„ 0 10
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Small Sausages	„ ...	„ 1 6
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No Order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c., (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of nine per cent. per annum on accounts not paid monthly.

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CARRIAGE OR PALKI CLOCKS.

SO called because having watch movements and being fitted into a handy portable form of case, they are especially adapted to the requirements of travellers by sea or land. They all go for eight days, or in other words require to be wound once a week. They go in any position and are unaffected by rough or violent movement. They are protected by strong leather outer cases fitted with hand straps for carrying them about.

The frames are of solid bronze, richly gilded or nickelled or enamelled, having thick plate glass panels all round with polished bevelled edges and fitted so accurately that neither dust nor damp can enter.

Those that strike are spoken of as clocks, and those without striking parts as timepieces.
This distinction applies throughout the clock descriptions.
N. B.—All priced above Rs. 125 strike on a gong.

	Rs.
3½ inches high, cylinder timepieces ...	35
4½ do. do. ...	45
Medium size, 4½ to 5 inches high, timepiece, nickel and gilt, cylinder ...	55
The same with alarum ...	65
Plain gilt lever timepiece, 4½ inches high, lever movement ...	70
The same with alarum ...	80
4½ inches high, clock, with superior horizontal movement ...	90
The same with lever movement ...	100
5½ inches high do. ...	115
The same with repeater action ...	125
The same, repeater and alarum ...	140
Do. do. do. ...	180
Do. nickel and gilt, extra finished ...	200
Lever escapement alarum with two bells, striking quarters ...	225
Highly finished fancy enamelled case, chiming quarters on two gongs with alarum ...	275
Largest size, 15 inches high, chiming quarters on four bells and striking the hours on gong ...	450

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.
Important to Invalids!

H. & T. KIRBY & CO.'S PREPARATIONS possess the vitalizing and energizing properties of this Drug in a state of great activity. The Phosphorus being retained in them unoxidised, it is quickly assimilated and, if taken daily with food, supplies the brain and spinal cord with its proper Pabulum.

In this form it is powerfully remedial, effecting cures in apparently hopeless cases, after all other medicines had failed, particularly in LOSS OF NERVE POWER, as manifested by INCAPACITY FOR WORK, WANT OF ENERGY, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, NEURALGIA, MENTAL DEPRESSION, MELANCHOLIA, FEEBLE DIGESTION AND CIRCULATION, COLD EXTREMITIES, WEAK HEART, LOSS OF PHYSICAL VIGOUR, and NERVOUS DEBILITY. For these and all other conditions indicating defective nutrition or exhaustion of the nervous centres, whether arising from overwork, the effect of climate or excess. Medical authorities all agree that PHOSPHORUS is the most effectual remedy.

The following preparations, of which we are the ORIGINAL Makers, are thoroughly reliable. They may be obtained from our appointed Agents (see below), in Bottles, 3s., 5s. and 10s. each (English money), the 10s. Bottle containing sufficient for a course of three weeks. Two 10s. Bottles may be obtained direct from the makers' laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting Post Office Order for 21s.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 5), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.
This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application. It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.
Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

For fuller particulars of other Combinations, Medical Men are invited to apply to the Agents for descriptive pamphlet, supplied free of charge.

AGENTS:—CALCUTTA—Naylor, Son, Grimes & Co.; BOMBAY and POONA—Treacher & Co., Limited; BOMBAY—Cooper, Madon & Co., Limited; ALAHABAD—Lyell & Co.; MADRAS—E. W. Smith & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & CO., Limited, 14, Newman Street, London, W.

WE have pleasure in calling particular attention to our new MEDICAL PRODUCTS, which in Europe and America have already obtained a lasting place in Therapy, and are acknowledged by all authorities as of the utmost importance in Pharmacy.

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450 Bore Sporting, 9 Shots	Rs. 100.
500 „ Express, 5 Do.	Rs. 150.; plain quality, Rs. 110.
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INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR MAY 1889.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
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1876	£3,492,950 1 4	1886	£5,672,040 17 8

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PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

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NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

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The undersigned having been Born on the ______ Day of ______ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ______ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?
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Name ______
Address ______
Occupation ______
188

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FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

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The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
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The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout, and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. Of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of testimonials.

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DISINFECTANTS
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Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and Hospitals.
Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84, Paris 1885, Antwerp 1886.
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NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LD.
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By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS, Manager.

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JUST LANDED an English-built brand new Canoe-shaped LANDAU with patent hood
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Circular-fronted miniature BROUGHAMS, by Watson of Lowestoft.
Some Dinner and Dessert Service Sets, and a few Gram and Grass MACHINES.

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The property of a gentleman leaving Bombay.
A pair of Bay Arab Horses, ridden by a lady, perfectly quiet in single and double harness, very showy, fast and young, height about 14-2. Price Rs. 1,000.
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Quarterly........ „ 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "the Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette*.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo, at the Maidan, 5 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 12th :—Colaba (s), from Rangoon, and Gutenfels (s), Bremenhaven. Yesterday :—Newcomen (s), from Marmagao ; Assam (s), Aden ; Europa (s), Cardiff ; Asia (s), Calcutta ; Nizam (s), China ; I. M. S. Investigator, Colombo ; and Larnaca (s), Glasgow.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed on the 12th :—American man-of-war Dolphin, for Aden.

FAIR.—The Kalbadavie Fair will be held this day at Pydownee and will continue for three successive days.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ended 4th May 1889 shows an increase up to date of Rs. 2,57,192.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for week ended 4th May 1889 shows an increase up to date of Rs. 8,26,626.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Cuba, s. s. Indrani, and s. s. Iran entered the dock on Saturday, and the s. s. Gutenfels and s. s. Idar on the 12th instant.

POLO.—The game will be this evening :—Stripes : Mr. Barton (capt.), Mr. Fyffe, Capt. Baxter, and Mr. Nathan, *vs.* White : Messrs. Graham (capt), Daunt, Warden, and Lock ; to commence at 5 o'clock.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Oriental entered the dock on the 11th, the s. s. Colaba on the 12th, the s. s. Arrara and s. s. Nizam on 13th, and the s. s. Amana left on 11th, s. s. Falls of Inversnaid, and s. s. Tanjore on the 12th instant.

THEFT OF GOLD ORNAMENTS.—Mrs. Mary Ann Roth, residing at De Lima Street, Mazagon, has reported to the police the theft of two gold neck ornaments, valued at Rs. 120, from her residence on Saturday last.

LOST BONDS.—Chutterbhooj Rookmajee, residing at Victoria Bunder, reported to the police having dropped three bonds, one for Rs. 500, one for Rs. 125, and one for Rs. 100, some where about Lower Colaba on Friday last.

LOST CURRENCY NOTE.—Abdool Rahiman Abdool Nubbee, residing at Temkur Mohola, reports to the police having dropped a currency note for Rs. 1,000, somewhere between his house and the Agra Bank on Saturday last.

FRENCH LEAVE.—Joseph Drake, a fireman of the steam-ship Damascus, lying in this harbour, was yesterday charged before Mr. Showshunker Govindram with absenting himself without leave from the said ship, of which he was an articled seaman. The accused in his defence stated that he had been on a spree ashore and was the worse for liquor, consequently he overstayed his leave. The Magistrate sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 5.

JOHN ROBERTS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.—A meeting of shareholders of this company was held yesterday at the registered office, Tamarind Lane, Mr. W. Greaves presiding. The report of the directors, already published by us, and the audited accounts, were approved and adopted, and a dividend of 10 per cent per annum was declared, payable on and after the 15th inst. As only four shareholders were present at the meeting, the election of directors and an auditor was postponed for a future meeting.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital respecting the death of Tookaram Suttoo, aged 50 years. Deceased was a day-labourer employed on board the steam-ship Chapra, lying in the harbour. On the 7th instant deceased accidentally, fell off the side of the ship on to a boat lying alongside, and fractured five ribs on the right side, from which he died at 8 30 a.m yesterday morning. A verdict of of accidental death was recorded.

A FEMALE THIEF.—Gungee, a woman, was charged yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Shewshunker Govindram with stealing a metal watch, valued at Rs. 10, the property of Lulloobhai Soochundass, from his premises at Bholeshwar on Saturday last. The accused, after stealing the watch, which was left hanging on a nail in the wall of complainant's room, concealed it in a water-closet of the house, from whence it was recovered by the police. The theft being brought home to the accused, she was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20, with the alternative of one month's imprisonment.

ROBBING A CHILD OF ITS ORNAMENTS.—Callia Rutnah was yesterday charged by Inspector Dillon before Mr. Shewshunker Govindram at the Esplanade Police Court with stealing sundry gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 20, from the person of the daughter of a woman named Gungee, while the child was lying asleep in a room of a chawl at Koliwaddah on the 4th instant. The theft being reported to the police, inquiries were instituted and the accused was arrested on suspicion, and on searching his person the stolen ornaments were found concealed. The accused was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

MILITARY FUNERAL.—Yesterday morning at 7 a. m. the last remains of First Grade Apothecary H. J. McIntyre, of the Subordinate Medical Department, were interred at the Sewree Cemetery. The deceased died at his residence at the Colaba Terrace Buildings of heat apoplexy on Sunday. The funeral party left the residence of the deceased at 6 a. m. yesterday morning and arrived at Sewree at 7 a. m. The usual escort and carrying party were furnished by the 2nd Gloucester Regiment. The firing party, furnished by the 1st Battalion of the 4th Bombay Regiment, fired the usual number of volleys as the coffin was lowered into the grave.

PICK-POCKETING AT THE NULL BAZAAR.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday Ebrahim Cassum, against whom there appeared a register of three previous convictions, was charged by Inspector Young before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing a purse containing a silver charm, a piece of gold, and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 1-11-6, from the pocket of Samuel Benjamin while at the Null Bazaar on Sunday afternoon. The accused was seized by complainant while he was in the act of removing the purse from his pocket and handed over to the police. The accused on admitting several previous conviction was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

BREACH OF THE PEACE.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court a dhoby named Poorun was charged by Inspector Cobb before Mr. P. Ryan with using abusive and threatening language to Mrs. L dia Carr with intent to provoke a breach of the peace while at the Grant Road Railway Station yesterday forenoon. Mrs. Carr was getting into a hack shigram at the railway station, when the accused, who was behind her at the time called out to the driver, "Don't let that drunken woman get into your gharry." Mrs. Carr, on hearing the expression made use of by the accused, immediately had the accused arrested. The accused, who had nothing to say in his defence, was sentenced to seven days' rigorous imprisonment.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—Mahadoo Nagjee, an ex-policeman of a Native State, was yesterday charged by Inspector Butterfield before Mr Showshunker Govindram with housebreaking and theft of property consisting of sundry silver ornaments valued at Rs.21, the property of Gooderjee Hamia and another, from their residence at Bhendy Bazaar Road. The accused, during the absence of the two complainants, broke into the house and stole the ornaments in question from a box in the premises, which was also found broken open. The accused was subsequently arrested by the police on suspicion, with the said ornaments in his possession. Mahadoo Nagjee was convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

SCHOOL FETE.—Mr. Hormusjee Jehangir, proprietor of the Bombay Proprietary High School, the well-known private institution in the Fort, gave the usual annual entertainment on Friday afternoon last to the students of the school previous to its breaking up for the mid-summer vacation. About 500 boys were treated to light refreshment on the spacious school premises in Sassoon Buildings. Prof. Cohen's Italian string band was in attendance and discoursed sweet music. After the boys had been feted, they were turned out on the grounds at the back of the Town Hall by kind permission of the Under-Secretary to Government. Here they amused themselves with various athletic sports. After a most enjoyable evening, the large gathering broke up at about 7 p. m. with cheers for the prosperity of the school.

FATAL ASSAULT.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the Marine Battalion Hospital respecting the death of Shaik Hoosein Ballabhoy, aged 50 years. Deceased was a second tindal in the Grand Arsenal and lived at the Lascar Lines at Colaba. It appears that at about 9 o'clock on Sunday night a woman named Byjee, the wife of one Rama Luximon, who is a servant to a European residing at the Grant Buildings, went to the door of Bhagia Essoo, who lives in a Municipal chawl at Colaba and told her mother that her husband had beaten her, and that she had run away from him. Byjee came into the room, when her mother closed the door, and immediately after, Bhagia heard somebody hammering his door with a stick or a stone. Bhagia opened the door and found Rama Luximon, who was under the influence of liquor, with a piece of wood in his hand. Bhagia remonstrated with Rama, on which he attempted to strike Bhagia, when his aunt and mother came up and tried to take him away. Rama resisted, and then ran up to the fencing of the Lascar Lines and pulled at it. The deceased, who was inside the lines, came up to Rama and asked him why he was destroying the fencing, but Rama wtihout replying, picked up two stones and threw them violently at the deceased striking him on the abdomen. Deceased then fell backwards on the ground, and the police being sent for, Rama Luximon was arrested. In the meantime the lascars put the deceased in a dooly and took him away to the Marine Battalion Hospital, where he died at 8-30 a.m. yesterday. Dr. Sidney Smith, the Surgeon to the Coroner, who made a post-mortem examination on the body of the deceased, was of opinion that the cause of death was due to peritonitis. If either of the stones (produced) were thrown violently at the deceased striking him in the abdomen, the blow might be followed by peritonitis. The following verdict was recorded :—"That the death of Shaik Hossein Ballabhoy was caused by peritonitis following a blow or blows upon the abdomen inflicted upon him with a stone or stones by Rama Luximon. Under such circumstances the act of Rama Luximon was culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

SOUTHERN INDIA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

THE annual general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday at the registered office, 2, Dallal Street, Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following directors' report was submitted :—

The directors beg to submit their annuel report of the company's operations from 1st January to 31st December 1888. From the accounts already circulated you have observed that the company has made no profit during the last year, which was owing to the price of cotton having considerably advanced before the required quantity could be purchased to cover the sale of yarn, which was made as usual for forward delivery. It was, however, fortunate that no loss had been made owing to the careful and economical working. As reported in the last general as well as extraordinary general meetings, they have ordered out from England 2,000 new ring spindles, with a complete set of preparatory machinery to replace in the present mill 3,000 old mule spindles, and in like manner old machinery will be replaced by new ones as circumstances will permit. They have also ordered one new boiler and economiser for the old mill. They have also made a contract for 6,000 ring spindles and preparatory machinery, together with engine, boiler, and economiser, and will be erected in a distinct building known as the Brunton's Buildings. They hope that the new machinery in the present as well as in the new buildings will commence working in about six months. The whole of the machinery has been purchased from Messrs. Platt Brothers, Limited, and engines and boilers are from Messrs. John Musgraves and Sons, Limited. The insurance on the mill building, machinery, and stock under process have been covered for Rs. 4,45,665, but exclusive of foundation, plinth, engines, and boilers, and also of raw cotton on hand, which is insured for Rs. 50,000. Two of your directors, Messrs. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit and Eduljee Nusserwanjee Setna, retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. Mr. Dadabhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy has been appointed also a member of the board, whose nomination they now request to confirm. The shareholders have to appoint two auditors and to fix their remuneration.

The directors' report and audited accounts were approved, adopted, and passed. Messrs. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit and Eduljee Nusserwanjee Setna, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors. Messrs. Cursetjee Hormusjee Chenoy and Bapujee Pestonjee Wadia were elected auditors with a remuneration of Rs. 150 each, the accounts to be audited every six months. The best thanks of the meeting were accorded to the directors and secretaries and agents for the satisfactory manner in which they had conducted the affairs of the company, and the proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

THE MADRAS HIGH COURT BUILDINGS.

LAST February Mr. J. W. Brassington, the Consulting Architect, submitted to Government his plans and estimates, amounting to Rs. 9,45,090, for constructing the new High Court buildings at Madras, on the site selected north of the lighthouse. The design includes provision for the High Court, the Court of Small Causes, and the following Law Officers:—the Advocate-General, Clerk of the Crown, Crown Prosecutor, Law Reporter, Official Assignee, Official Trustee, and Administrator-General. The design has been drawn to suit the site, with facades on all four sides, the principal front being towards the sea. The plans and estimates were formally sanctioned on the 17th ultimo, and Rs. 3,00,000 having been allotted for the current year, the work is in very active progress. Not only have all the foundations been excavated and built, but the walls have been raised to about six feet above the level of the Esplanade, and a maze of door and window frames has been erected thereon.

The elevation presents a strong family resemblance to that of the Revenue Board Office, or Chepauk Palace, and is a compromise between Hindu and Mahomedan (Saracenic) styles, with a marked leaning towards the latter. The most notable feature of the design is a central tower. This tower is not too tall—as that of the Railway Terminus certainly is—but it attains a height proportionate to the towers that are placed at the corners of the building. It is surmounted by a dome, at the base of which will be a cluster of eight smaller domes, each capping a cluster of pillars. This is the least happy part of the design, and it is hoped that some modification of the tower will be made to render it less suggestive of a hen and chickens. With this exception, the elevation is very handsome from all points of view. The Architect seems to have been animated by the desire, not to strike out some new line, but to give the town a building that will be ornamental externally and internally, and thoroughly convenient for the purposes to which it is to be applied. Entering by the eastern doorway, a Court is found on the right hand, and another on the left, each measuring 32 ft. 1 in. by 55 ft. 1 in. At the eastern corner of the north wing, another Court is found, measuring 28 ft. 4 in. by 49 feet, and there a corresponding Court at the eastern end of the south wing. The Chief Justice will have a room, 27 ft 8 in. by 32 ft. 8 in., at the south-east corner of the building, looking on to the Light-house, Fort, and Beach, and access will be had from this room both to the Court of the southern wing and to the Library. There are five rooms for the Puisne Judges; and there are rooms for the Registrars, Vakils, Translators, Interpreters, Clerks, &c., as well as two Strong rooms, a Record room, and an Arbitration room. The Small Cause Court is immediately behind the High Court, and connected therewith by a passage, with a series of small rooms on each side. In this connecting link accommodation is to be provided for Special Jurors, for Common Jurors, for the Bar, for the Government Solicitors, and for other Solicitors. As the building of the High Court proper stretches for a distance of about 140 yards from S. to N., immediately before the Small Cause Court, the Jurors, Barristers, the Government Solicitor, and the other Solicitors will be denied the benefit of the sea-breeze in their rooms; and they will be able to sympathise with the Judges of the Small Cause Court from whom that breeze is screened off. There will be four Courts for the trial of small causes, each measuring 28 ft. 9 in. by 49 ft. 5 in. Adjacent to each of these Courts will be a Judge's Room, and there will be a verandah on three sides of this part of the building. A system of ventilation from the roof may, to some extent, overcome the inconvenience that the Small Cause Court must experience from being cut off from the sea-breeze, but as there does not seem to be any good reason for attaching the Small Cause Court to the High Court building, it might have been well if the idea of bringing both tribunals under, as it were, one roof, had not been persisted in by the Government. In a city with a high range of temperature during the greater part of the year, fresh air is a boon and blessing to judges, advocates, and litigants as well to other men.—*Madras Mail.*

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British s s Newcomen, 1,352 tons, Captain C R Hansen, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Marmagao in ballast.

THE British s s Gatenfels, 1,750 tons, Captain C Taree, arrived in harbour on last Sunday from Bremenhaven *via* Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE Mac Iver Line s s Europa, 1,433 tons, Captain R Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Cardiff with a cargo of 2,796 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Asia, 1,139 tons, Captain J Stewart, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Calcutta with a general cargo, and Mr Gillis de Billett and 1 native gentleman as saloon and 70 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Colaba, 1,071 tons, Captain M Blott, arrived in harbour on last Sunday from Rangoon with a cargo of grain. On her way to Bombay the Colaba passed H M's s Garnet, 20 miles off Calicut.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Nizam, 1,606 tons, Captain T Creery, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from China with a general cargo, the China and Australian Mails, and 15 1st class passengers and 8 deck passengers :—The names of the 1st class passengers are :—From Hong Kong—Mr R G Young, Mr Ekenjee and Mr Vectey. From Singapore—Mr Joseph, Mr Geiger, and one native. From Penang—7 natives. From Colombo—Lieut Tighe and servant, Miss Plummer, Mr. Sinior, Revd C Browne and servant, Dhamados and 2 boys. From Yokohama—Mr J P Bell. From Sydney—Mr J H Ray and Mr J P Robertson, From Melbourne—Mr Canavon, Mr J F D'Souza and, native.

H. M's I. M. S. INVESTIGATOR.

H. M's. I. M S. INVESTIGATOR, 515 tons, Commander Carpenter, R. N., D. S. O., arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Colombo, which port she left on the 6th May. On her voyage she touched at Puri, Gopalpore, Davy River and Coconada, surveying and taking soundings at each port, she also surveyed the Sacramento shoal. From there she went to Port Blair, where the party of No. 1 Marine Survey boat were taken on board. She then ran to Colombo to take in coal. She left Colombo on the 6th for Bombay, taking deep sea soundings at several places during the voyage. The Investigator will stay in the harbour during the monsoon, leaving in October next.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Lycia	2122	Fletcher	A	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Roumania	2207	Hillcoat	B	W.&A.Graham&Co
,, Damascus	2327	Douglas	C	F. Muir & Co.
,, C. Buchanan	1921	Millar	D	F. Muir & Co.
,, Idar	2195	Poland	E	E Bates & Co.
,, Gatenfels	1750	Taree	H	Glade & Co.
,, Strath Clyde	2151	White	K	W.&A.Graham&Co
,, Wernet hHall	2600	Millard	M	Edward Bates & Co
,, Kangra	1168	Ingram	N	M. Mackenzie & Co.
,, Kt. of St. George	1933	Durant	O	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Othello	1931	Mundy	P	F. Muir & Co.
,, Deepdale	1715	Sharp	Q	John M. Heyn & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
,, Peninsular		Orman	1	P. & O. Co.
,, Indra	2333	McGill	2	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Nizam	1606	Creery	3	P. & O. Co.
,, Worsley Hall	2176	Verril	4	E. Bates & Co.
,, Colaba	1071	Blott	5	B. I. S. N. Co.
,, Kalif	1475	Nash	6	R. Framjee.
,, Electra	209[illegible]	Lussich	7	A.-H. Lloyd's & Co.
,, Poseidon	2510	Mersa	8	A.-H Lloyd's & Co.
,, Oriental	939	Frehawk	9	B. I. S. N. Co.
,, Amphitrite	2486	Lemesich	11	H. H. Lloyd's & Co.
,, Arara	2601	Mackinlay	12	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Peveril	1974	Burgess	13	K. Nixon & Co.
,, River Indus	2255	Murray	16	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander	From.
12	Colaba (s)	Blott	Rangoon, April 30.
	Gatenfels (s)	Taree	Bremenhaven.
13	Newcomen (s)	Hansen	Marmagao.
	Assam (s)	Browne	Aden, May 7.
	Europa (s)	Jones	Cardiff, April 14.
	Asia (s)	Stewart	Calcutta, April 13.
	Nizam (s)	Creery	China, April 20.
	I. M. S. Investigator	Carpenter	Colombo, May 6.
	Larnaca (s)	Steeves	Glasgow, April 11.

DEPARTURE.

May	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
12	American Man-of-War Dolphin	Wilde	Aden.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Newcomen, for Port Said.
,, Oriental, for Marmagao, &c.
,, Asia, for Calcutta and Coast.
,, Assam, for Aden, &c.

CALCUTTA.
DEPARTURES.
May 9—Steamers Ethiopia and Kristna.

MADRAS.
DEPARTURE.
May.
11 Lindula s .... Bombay.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 11.

Wreford, Major, Bo, 1st North Lanc, on retirement, from Mhow.

MAY 12.

Kemble, Capt, Bl, 1st Suff Regt, on medical certificate, from Nowgong.

Hodgkinson, Capt, Bo, Adjt, B V R C, on leave, from Mahableshwar.

MAY 13.

Houghton, Capt, Bo, 2nd Bn King's O Rl Lanc, on duty, from England.

Tuke, Surgn, Bl, Medical Staff, on duty, from England.

Travers, 2nd Lieut, Bl, 2nd Bn R W Surrey, on duty, from England.

Bethune, Capt, Ms, Garrison Insptr, from leave, from England.

Fanshawe, Lieut, Ms, 2nd Oxford L I, from leave, from England.

Cooke, Brde Surgn, Bo, Bo Med, on duty, from England.

Connell, Lieut, Bo, R H A, from leave, from Mhow.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDER

By Major R S Brown, Offg Commandant, B. V. R. C
Bombay, May 14, 1889.

I. No. 2636 Vol P Vieyra, "A." Company. is granted 3 months' leave of absence from the 23rd instant.

By Order,
(Sd.) H. HODGKINSON, Captain,
and. Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 13.

FROM GLASGOW.

Asia s—21 bales paper, Byramji Shapoorjee.

FROM LONDON.

Deepdale s—50 cases sardines, A M Misrahi ; 10 bales paper, B Shapoorjee ; 50 bottles quicksilver, Owen and Okell.

Govino s—80 cases provisions and medicine, A Ahmed.

Rohilla s—39 bales paper, E D Sassoon and Co ; 2 packages papers, G Claridge and Co.

Alhena s—22 cases oilmanstores, D Burjorji.

Peninsular s—8 packages provisions, &o, Treacher and Co ; 9 cases plate glass, S. Essaji.

FROM HULL.

Othello s—25 barrels lump alum, Warden and Co ; 30 barrels salammonia, R Jewraj ; 15 cases matches, T Bogaby ; 48 cases matches, A Ebrahim.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—17 bales paper and 2 cases imitation gold leaf, V Abdoolally ; 13 bales blotting paper, N Cumroodin.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Labourdonnais s—3 cases saffron, K Ludha.

FROM GENOA.

D Balduino s—15 cases macaroni, D Sala.

FROM HAMBURG.

Wartburgh s—25 cases china marbles, K Ebramji.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Buchanan s—1,068 cwts bonemeal, J Campbell and Co ; 2,100 cwts cottonflies, P Heerjee ; 90 bales gunny rags, B Mooljee ; 90 bales gunny rags, L Ramjee ; 1,005 cwts myrabolums, D Sassoon and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Framjee Sands and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Robertson Bros and Co.

Werneth Hall s—100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 375 cwts myrabolums, S Dossa ; 600 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 200 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co ; 3,600 dholls coir yarn, M Mooljee.

Roumania s—60 bales wool, J Khimjee ; 300 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 300 bales goathair and 200 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co ; 55 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co ; 25 bales wool, D Nagjee ; 100 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co ; 100 bales hemp, D Chuganlal ; 58 bales hemp, D Bhimjee and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Indra s—13 cwts indigo, A Nathoo ; 50 cwts foreign mother-of-pearl shells and 1 case tortoise shells, B Sujan ; 24 cwts deer horns, E Purdun ; 7 barrels Indian chutney, H Muncherji and Sons.

Kangra s—630 cwts olibanum, D Khimjee.

Peninsular s—17 bales tanned hides, Edward, Bates and Co ; 35 cwts gum Arabic, J Anundjee ; 114 bales tanned hides and 108 bales tanned skins, Owen and Okell ; 80 cwts gum Arabic and 45 cwts olibanum, N Mowjee.

Damascus s—223 cwts gum arabic, D Ramjee ; 10 bales untanned hides, T Purdan ; 45 cwts gum Arabic, J Mc Lall Mahamed ; 11 bales tanned skins and 21 bales untanned hides, P Damjee ; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 53 cwts gum Arabic, D Dossa ; 202 cwts dry ginger, E H Esmail ; 40 cwts dry ginger, M Muthradass ; 43 bales tanned skins and 4 bales tanned hides, E Gamjee and Co ; 52 bales tanned hides, O H Hopon ; 20 bales tanned skins, S Molcobhoy and Co ; 385 cwts ginger, P Laljee ; 13 cwts heerabale and 1 case tortoise shells, R Coorjee ; 195 cwts gum Arabic, D Chuganlal ; 85 cwts gum Arabic, W Gamjee ; 110 cwts gum Arabic, S Govindjee ; 337 cwts olibanum, M Ludha ; 15 bales tanned hides, J Purdon ; 112 cwts olibanum, T Khetsee ; 60 cwts ginger and 6 cwts ramputree, M Mooljee.

FOR HULL.

Othello s—4,002 cwts linseed and 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 3,001 cwts myrabolums D Sassoon and Co ; 1,000 cwts myrabolums, Ritchie Stewart and Co ; 550 cwts myrabolums, H Govindjee ; 1,005 cwts myrabolums, V Hunsraj ; 38 cwts myrabolums, J Veerum ; 2,000 cwts linseed, R Caderbhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arara s,—6,000 cwts linseed and 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 200 bales cotton and 100 bales coir yarn, Volkart Bros ; 1,980 cwts wheat and 1,260 cwts castor seed, J Fachiri.

FOR HAVRE.

Knight of St. George s,—200 cwts buffalo horns, G Lockhart and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Peveril s,—55 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 443 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Peveril s,—250 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Indra s—100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 450 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Indra s—296 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co ; 100 tons iron rails, Ritchie Steuart and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Worsley Hall s—50 cwts gum Arabic, F Hurst.
Strath Clyde s—800 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Othello s—220 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

Khalif s—400 cwts myrabolums, 1,998 cwts poppyseed, 999 cwts gingelly seed, and 10,178 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros ; 80 cwts gum Arabic, F Hurst ; 220 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Roumania s—4 cases Indian curiosities and 1 case Indian silver, Latham and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Amphitrite s—220 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Elektra s—9 bales twist, E Noordin and Co ; 50 bales twist, The Anglo-Indian S and W Co, Ld.

FOR KOBE.

Electra s—180 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Newcomen s—108 bags coffee, E L Moolchund ; 60,600 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ADEN, MAY 7.
ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
Feb. 21	John Pender s s	Perk'n	Sea
Apr. 12	Denbighshire	Vywyan	London
20	Olympia	Care	Cardiff
23	Penguin H M's	Kinghall	Barbera
	Hilda	Greig	Cardiff
26	Bombay	Bason	Greenock
27	Tenasserim I G	Casey	Perim
	Bangalore	Fairweather	Jeddah
29	Cholerton	Free	Perim
	Muyun	Low	Hodeida
	Jarouslavl	Ptachiusky	Odessa
	Peninsular	Wyatt	London
30	Amarapoora	Pagan	London
May 1	Clan McLean	Roberts	Madras
	Cascapadia	Fraser	Batoum
	Noordbraband	Metz	Batavia
	Iosto	Chiocca	Mussowa
	Preussen	Pohle	China
	Hurworth	Peterson	Rangoon
	India	Day	Calcutta
	Britannia	Hector	Sydney
	Brindisi	Tocque	London
	Glen Caladh Tower.	Brotherton	Bombay
2	Ehrenfels	Fischer	Hiogo
	Elektra	Lucich	Trieste
	Chittagong	McDougall	Rangoon
	Assam	Browne	Bombay
	Thor	Swanoe	Moulmein
	Nepaul	Wheler	Calcutta
	Melbourne	Carey	Marseilles
3	Clan Macarthur	Mac'mahon	Calcutta
	Meteore F G Boat	Sauveure	Obock
	Lesseps	Hansen	Moulmein
	Harrogate	Husband	Kurrachee
4	Leven	Strachan	Bassein
	V dra		Cardiff
	Poseidon	Mersa	Trieste
	St. Dunstan	Ogelvie	Moulmein
	Borneo	Daif	Batavia
	N ghalia	Dumeer	Suez
	Heroine H M's	Balford	Colombo
5	Atrato	Gordon	Kurrachee
	Tagus	Davison	Cardiff
	Rosetta	Brady	London
	Seghalien	Rolland	Shanghai
6	Colombo	Marcantoni	Tonquin
	Bokhara	Nantes	Bombay

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destinations.
Feb. 30	John Pender s s	Perkin	Suakim
Apr. 30	Olympia	Care	Elephant Point
May 2	Hild	Greig	Elephant Point
1	Bombay	Bason	Singapore
5	Tenasserim I G	Casey	Berbera
2	Bangalore	Fairweather	Calcutta
1	Muyun	Low	Hodeida
29	Jarouslavl	Ptachiusky	Vladavostok
	Peninsular	Wyatt	Bombay
1	Amarapoora	Pagan	Bombay
	Clan McLean	Roberts	London
	Cascapadia	Fraser	China
	Noordbraband	Metz	Rotterdam
2	Iosto	Chiocca	Suez
1	Preussen	Pohle	Bremen
	Hurworth	Peterson	Port Said F O
2	India	Day	London
	Britannia	Hector	London
	Brindisi	Tocque	China
	Glen Caladh Tower.	Brotherton	Antwerp
	Ehrenfels	Fischer	Genoa
	Elektra	Lucich	Bombay
	Chittagong	McDougall	Port Said F O
7	Assam	Browne	Bombay
2	Thor	Swanoe	Port Said F O
	Nepaul	Wheler	Marseilles
3	Melbourne	Carey	China
	Clan Macarthur	MacMahon	London
3	Lesseps	Hansen	Port Said F O
	Harrogate	Husband	Port Said F O
4	Leven	Strachan	Malta F O
4	Poseidon	Mersa	Bombay
	St Dunstan	Ogelvie	Port Said F O
	Borneo	Daif	Amsterdam
6	Neghalia	Dumeer	Hodeida
5	Atrato	Gordon	Port Said F O
5	Rosetta	Brady	Calcutta
6	Seghalien	Rolland	Marseilles
	Colombo	Marcantoni	Tonquin
	Bokhara	Nantes	Marseilles

THE Shah is to stay at Buckingham Palace as the guest of the Queen during his visit to London, according to *Truth.* When the Shah was quartered at Buckingham Palace in 1873, it says, the cost of cleaning and redecorating the apartments which were occupied by him and his male and female entourage was £2,000. According to present arrangements the Shah will arrive in London on June 17. He is desirous of witnessing some English horse-races of the first class, and it is probable that he will be present at Ascot on the Cup Day. He is also to visit the Royal Agricultural Show at Windsor, when he will be entertained by the Queen at the Castle.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 26TH APRIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Assam, Captain G. W. F. Browne, with the English mails of the 26th April, arrived in Bombay harbour at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr J C Macdonald	Surgn Juke
Mr J Calderon	Mrs Draper and 4 children
Mr Windham	Mr Bracegirdle
Capt Houghton	Mr Bradbury
Lieut Travers	Mrs Dicken

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Sister Maria da Conceicao — Sister Maria da Julieta

FROM BRINDISI.

Lieut Fanshaw	Mr Macfarlane
Capt Bethune	Mr Sears
Mr Parsons	

FROM VENICE—Mr Connell

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 20TH TO 26TH APRIL, INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen and Princess Louise arrived at Sandringham from Windsor on Tuesday, on a visit to the Prince and Princess of Wales.

The Duke of Edinburgh, who has been suffering from fever, left Gibraltar for Portsmouth on Monday in Her Majesty's ship Alexandra.

The Crown Prince of Denmark and his son left London on Wednesday for Copenhagen.

Lord Salisbury spent a busy day at Bristol on Tuesday. Among other engagements he attended a Primrose League demonstration in the Drillhall, and responded to complimentary addresses from numerous Conservative associations. In the evening he also spoke at a great Unionist gathering in vindication of the policy of the Government, especially in reference to Irish affairs, and was enthusiastically received.

Lord Derby has resigned the chairmanship of the Lancashire County Sessions at Liverpool, which he has held for 33 years.

The Earl of Lucan has been chosen a representative peer for Ireland, in place of the late Lord Portarlington.

The first annual meeting of the National Liberal Union was held in Birmingham, on Wednesday, under the presidency of Mr. J. Chamberlain, M. P., who said that the Liberal Unionist alliance with the Government had well stood the test of three years' experience, and was now firmer than ever. Lord Derby, the Marquis of Lorne, and Sir M. Grant-Duff were among the other principal speakers. The proceedings were resumed yesterday, Lord Selborne and Mr. Collings, M. P., being the chief speakers.

Mr. J. Morley, M. P., at a meeting of Liberals at Newcastle, on Wednesday night, adversely criticized the Prime Minister's Bristol speeches.

Lord R. Churchill, M. P., has addressed a letter to Mr. J. Chamberlain, M. P., denying that he had declared unreservedly that he would not become a candidate for Birmingham. To this communication Mr. Chamberlain has returned a conciliatory answer.

Mr. H. Fowler, M.P., spoke at a Liberal meeting at Wolverhampton on Tuesday in terms strongly condemnatory of the Sugar Bounty Convention.

The Attorney-General addressed his constituents at Newport, Isle of Wight, on Tuesday night.

Operations were carried out on Easter Monday by Volunteer corps at Brighton, Eastbourne, and Shorncliffe.

General Boulanger, accompanied by Count Dillon, M. Naquet, and others, arrived in London on Wednesday from Brussels, and is now staying at the Bristol Hotel, Burlington-gardens.

A majority of the Town Council of Edinburgh having passed a resolution to confer the freedom of the city on Mr. Parnell, M. P., several large public meetings of citizens have been held to protest against that decision.

The twentieth annual conference of the National Union of Elementary Teachers was opened at Birmingham on Monday, 700 delegates attending. Mr. Chamberlain, M.P., took part in the proceedings on Tuesday, and among the subjects discussed were the Revised Code and educational topics.

The Labour Electoral Society held a conference at Liverpool on Monday and Tuesday, at which resolutions were adopted relating to the payment of members, the nationalization of the land, and other matters.

At Watford Petty Sessions, on Tuesday, Walter Taynton, aged 15, was committed for trial on the charge of wilfully murdering his sister Jessie, aged 10.

William Henry Bury was executed at Dundee on Wednesday for the murder of his wife.

A pleasure boat was upset near Kew on Monday evening, and two persons were drowned.

Two youths were drowned at Preston on Monday, the boat in which they were sailing on the Ribble being capsized by a sudden squall.

Two men perished through a similar accident on Monday on the Avon near Warwick.

The crew and passengers of the steamer Denmark were rescued by the British steamer Missouri, which took them safely to Philadelphia. The humane conduct of the captain and crew of that vessel is greatly commended throughout the United States.

Mr. Conybeare, M. P., who, with several English ladies and gentlemen, has been manifesting active sympathy with the evicted tenants at Falcarragh, is to be prosecuted for inciting to disobedience of the law.

The sentences of imprisonment passed by the Resident Magistrates on Mr. Condon, M. P., and four other defendants for criminal conspiracy, have been confirmed at Clonmel on appeal.

The dispute on the Vandeleur estate between the landlord and his tenants is at last settled.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Lieut.-Col. R. D. Osborn, Ben. Ret. ; Capt. J. C. McNair, Mad. Ret. ; R. Y. Bazette, Esq., late Bo.C.S. ; Lieut.-Col. J. Dawson ; Capt. Stab ; Sir J. Behrens ; Sir J. Walrond ; Prof. Ornsby ; Mr. R. S. Newall, D.C.L. ; Mr. W. de la Rue, D. C. L.

The Committee of the French Chamber have been busily engaged in examining witnesses in relation to the charges brought against General Boulanger.

The anarchist Soudey was arrested in Paris as a Boulangist agent, but has since been released.

M. Numa Gilly, a French deputy, has been convicted of publishing a libellous pamphlet attributing extensive corruption to the Chamber, and he has been sentenced to 1,000f. fine and six months' imprisonment.

Another White-book has been issued in Berlin, which contains a further sharp rebuke from Prince Bismarck to the German Consul, Dr. Knappe, at Apia, for illegally interfering with foreigners in Samoa.

The strike of the tramway drivers at Vienna against their long hours of work has become general, and been attended with serious disturbances, the troops having to be called out to overawe the rioters.

In consequence of Nihilist threats, the Prefect of Police at St. Petersburg induced the Czar to forego his intention to be present at the funeral of General Pauker, late Minister of Ways and Communications.

The King of Holland is once more reported to be better and has regained his mental faculties.

Queen Natalie is about to return to Belgrade. King Milan on this acount is disposed to abandon his Eastern tour and to return to Servia. Some members of the Cabinet desire to pass a decree of expulsion against the ex-King.

Her Majesty's gunboat Starling, with several other vessels, having on board Colonel Holled Smith and a battalion of black troops, left Suakin for Halaib on Tuesday to retake that station from the dervishes and construct a fort.

The German agent, Dr. Peters, arrived at Zanzibar on the 19th inst. He had desired to land on the Somali coast, but the natives refused to allow him to do so, threatening to kill him if he came on shore.

Sir J Pauncefote, the new British Minister to the United States, has arrived in Washington.

The Prohibitory Liquor Law Amendment to the Constitution of Massachusetts has been rejected by the popular vote.

The settlement of Oklahoma, in Indian territory, began at noon on Monday with the anticipated wild rush across the border. General Merritt had intending settlers disarmed in order to avert bloodshed, but several fatal affrays between rival claimants are nevertheless reported. Fifteen thousand persons have been rendered homeless by a fire at West Depere, Wisconsin.

Disturbances have occurred at Minneapolis in connexion with a strike of tramcar servants.

According to intelligence from Hayti, General Legitime's forces have burnt the town of Petite Riviere.

The Bijou Theatre at Melbourne has been destroyed by fire.

It is reported that King Menelek of Shoa (Abyssinia) has invaded Zeboul.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your air is turning grey or white, or falling off, use The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE IN EVERY CASE GREY OR WHITE HAIR to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers," It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s, 6d., per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-Road, London, England.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

M. SPULLER, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, sent the following circular to the French Diplomatic and Consular agents abroad :—

Monsieur,—On the 5th of May next the President of the Republic, surrounded by the great bodies of the State, will proceed to Versailles to celebrate the anniversary of the meeting of the States-General, which subsequently became the Constituent Assembly. While not forgetting aught of the admirable past of France, we must entertain a peculiarly lively sense of the recollection of an event which so brilliantly inaugurated the modern era. On the 5th of May, 1789, our fathers met to proclaim the sovereignty of the people and to affirm the principles which restored to the country the government of its own destinies. After a century of effort and struggle, mingled with unequal glories and also with pain, as always happens in the great revolutions of the world, but a century which has been laborious and fruitful above all others, we are able to measure the road we have traversed, and in the name of posterity, which we in a measure represent, are in a position to ascribe to the principles of 1789 the chief merit of the progress accomplished by humanity from the standpoint of its liberty, its dignity, and its welfare. It is important that on the 5th of May Frenchmen residing abroad should unite in heart with their chief magistrate. I therefore request that on the 5th of May you will gather them around you in order to draw their minds towards their mother-country, now in full possession of herself under the ægis of the Republic, and celebrate, in communion of feeling with it, the memorable recollections of one hundred years ago.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

MR. A. K. CONNELL writes to the *Times* :—To judge by the experience of the last two years it seems a little premature to assume that the estimated surplus of Indian revenue for the year 1889-90 will be realised. Although the actual deficit for the year 1887-88 is said to be 1,000,000 rx. less than was anticipated a year ago, yet the difference between the Budget estimate for that year of a surplus of 16,700 rx. and the deficit of 2,028,000 rx. which now appears in the closed accounts, is a sufficiently startling instance of the uncertainty of Indian Budget estimates. A sanguine forecast is, however, further based on the fact that the revised estimate for 1888-89 shows a lessened deficit of 496,000 rx. compared with the Budget estimate of March last year, but 303,500 rx. of this sum is simply due to the cutting down of the expenditure on special defences, and does not, therefore, point to any great improvement in the financial situation. But, assuming that the surplus of 106,000 rx. will be realised for the year 1889-90, it is important not to forget by what means financial equilibrium has at last been secured.

First, during the last three years the following taxes have been imposed:—Income tax, 900,000 rx. ; salt tax, 1,725,000 rx. ; petroleum tax, 100,000 rx. Second, the famine insurance fund, formed in 1877-78 by the imposition of special taxation for the purpose of famine relief or of constructing protective works or paying off debt, has for the last three years, been absorbed to the amount of 1,450,000l. in the general revenues. Third, the Provincial Governments, after handing over in 1887 about 500,000 rx. of revenue to the Imperial Government, have recently, in spite of the five years' contract, been again squeezed to the amount of 740,000 rx. When, owing to the rapid increase of expenditure, the Indian Government has during the last three years felt itself forced to impose extra taxation, absorb its reserve funds, and mulct the provincial exchequers, is it not a little unreasonable for Anglo-Indian merchants, on the strength of a hypothetical surplus of 106,000 rx., to begin to urge the Indian Government to increase its liabilities by further outlay on railways ? Since 1884, when the Parliamentary Committee on Indian Railways estimated that the charges for interest advanced out of ordinary revenue had amounted to 41,000,000l., the annual deficit on the railway account has been as follows (see Financial Statement for 1889-89, page 58) :—1884-85, 1,052,000 rx. ; 1885-86, 733,000 rx ; 1886-87, 1,1880,08 rx ; 1887-88, 2,154,000 rx. Sterling loans may for the time being ease off the pressure resulting from loss by exchange, but sooner or later the burden of home charges will be greatly increased. The chance of international bi-metallism appears to be all that Sir D. Barbour relies upon to obviate this contingency.

GREAT FIRES AT NEW YORK.

IT is many years since New York has suffered so disastrous a fire as that of Friday night, 19th ult., when two huge grain elevators, two factories, several storehouses, and many smaller buildings, occupying over a quarter of a mile of the river front, were burnt. Among the buildings destroyed were the lard refining works of Messrs. Wilcox. These were very extensive, and being saturated with grease and oil, and great quantities of combustible material being stored there, they burnt very quickly. The fire originated from the overflow of a vat of oil in the basement. The whole structure burst into flame almost at once, sending sheets of fire far into the air. The fire spread in a wonderfully short time to the adjoining buildings, most of which were of wood, and inflammable. The sight, writes the *Daily News* correspondent, was unspeakably grand, but one of the most terrible ever seen in the city. The elevators, which were gutted, contained 113,000 bushels of oats and wheat, which increased the fury of the flames. Thousands of people gathered to see the sight ; the heat, however, was so intense that it was impossible to stand nearer than 1,000 feet away. A light wind was blowing at the time, which carried burning fragments to a distance of over two miles, setting fire to buildings in other parts of the city. These, however, were easily extinguished. The site of the conflagration is at the foot of Fifty-ninth-street, on the North River. The spot was, until within a few years, the northern limit of the city, but now there are miles of fine residences above it, so that the fire was nearly in the centre of the western side. If there had been a high wind, the destruction would have been appalling. As it was, the fury of the flames was such that the firemen were powerless to cope with them for several hours. The losses are estimated at between three and four million dollars.

PRINCE FERDINAND OF BULGARIA.

IN connection with the Easter festivities, a grand reception was given by Prince Ferdinand at the Sophia palace on Sunday evening, 21st ult. at which the Ministers, the high functionaries of State, and the officers of the army were present. The Prince, in the course of a lengthy speech, declared that it was with a lawful feeling of pride that, notwithstanding the vicissitudes of European politics and the evil prognostications of the enemies of Bulgaria, he beheld the noble country permitted to celebrate the glorious Feast of the Resurrection amid profound peace. He prayed for the blessing of the Almighty for the country and for the national independence. The Prince then raised his glass to the prosperity of Bulgaria and her gallant army.

M. Stambouloff, in reply, said :—" The enemies of Bulgarian independence wish to deprive us of our Sovereign ; but the Bulgarian people beholds in its Prince the incarnation of its independence and the outward and visible sign of autonomy. After the departure of Prince Alexander Bulgaria was in acute distress at the prospect of becoming a foreign province ; but God gave us a Prince capable of rendering the people happy, and saving them from the foreigner. Since the advent of Prince Ferdinand Bulgaria has been brought back to life. Peace and tranquillity being restored, every one looks with confidence to a future. The services which the Prince has rendered the country are inestimable. All Bulgarian patriots, and the first among them, are ready to shed their blood for their Sovereign. The people and the army will fight as one man in defence of the Prince, our supreme leader." M. Stambouloff concluded by drinking to the health of Prince Ferdinand, and wishing him a long and prosperous reign.

MAJOR-GENERAL C. J. EAST, C. B., has left Engand for India, writes the *World*, with the view of relieving Major-General Hugh Rowlands, V. C., in command of a division of the Madras Army. The appointment is a desirable one, but all will recognise General East's qualifications and claims. He has been in the army since August 1854, when he joined the 82nd Foot as an ensign. His service has been principally on the staff—most of it in India, where he was long connected with the Quartermaster-General's Department, and more recently commanded a brigade. He was employed in the Intelligence Department at the Horse Guards for several years, and was a few weeks ago promoted a major-general by special selection. His war record includes the Crimean Campaign, Indian Mutiny, Looshai Expedition of 1871-72, South African War of 1879, and the Burma Expedition of 1886-87, in which he commanded a brigade at the capture of Mandalay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

CEYLON TEA.—As used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and the Club of Western India, Poona. Sample tins of 4 lbs. each, obtainable at the offices of PHIPSON & Co.

FAVORITE INDIAN TEA MIXTURES.—The IMPERIAL FAMILY Mixture and BREAKFAST Mixture, unrivalled for their purity and excellent flavour, at Re 1 and Annas 12 per lb. respectively.—MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SINGING LESSONS by a Lady. For Terms and Particulars, apply to "V. N. A." SOUNDY & Co.

WALER GELDING, 13-3, strong, sound, to be sold cheap.—W. B., care of this office.

MONSOON RATES, Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 per month.—GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, Bombay.

STRONG WALER SHIGRAM PONY for sale at Messrs. BENNETT & Co.'s AUCTION SALE on SATURDAY next.

OUR STOCK of TOYS, Dolls, and Presents, to suit both old and Young, is so varied and cheap that it can suit the pocket of every class. Inspection solicited.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

FOR SALE a very light single HORSE LANDAULETTE, built by Kesterton of London, in excellent condition. Apply to C. GREENWAY, Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill.

THE SALE of the BOMBAY SAW MILLS will take place on the premises at Tank Bunder, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., at 3 or 4 p.m.—CRAWFORD & Co.

FRESH GROUND COFFEE.—Our Mokha Coffee Re. 1-4 and Ceylon Coffee Re. 1 per lb. This Coffee is guaranteed pure and unadulterated, and being roasted and ground on the improved latest pattern, closed cylinders, the fine aroma is preserved.—DANTRA & Co., Fort, Bombay.

MONSOON SEASON.—A few cool, airy and comfortable sets of FAMILY and SINGLE APARTMENTS are now available at the Taylor's Family Hotel. Specially low terms for the season can be arranged by communicating with the proprietor.

WANTED—A TEACHER of RUSSIAN.—Address No. 100, care of this office.

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WANTED—An experienced INDENT CLERK. Salary according to qualifications ; also General CLERK for Correspondence and Accounts. Good hand-writing essential.—Apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of this paper.

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TO LET.—The Cool and Comfortable Upperstoried BUNGALOW at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, since and now in the occupation of Mr. C. F. Nicholson, Solicitor. Possession on 1st May 1889. For particulars, apply to MOHOMEDALLY ADAMJEE PEERBHOY, No. 10, Old Imambara.

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FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars,&c., apply to "IMPORTER," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 13.

IN the absence of further market intelligence by wire since that included in our report under Saturday evening's date, we have now only to refer to local news. Much to the regret of the commercial community, a leading export firm, more particularly interested in the Wheat trade, in the development of which they have had a large share, has suspended payment to-day. Their position was believed to be critical some few years ago, but timely assistance enabled them to maintain until to-day a prominent position in the trade. The amount of local liabilities is said to be comparatively small.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	5,14,711
" " Branches	Dec.	"	1,95,953
Other Deposits	Inc.	"	10,16,549
Government Securities	Inc.	"	47,500
Loans	Inc.	"	3,96,129
Bills Discounted	Inc.	"	5,91,186
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	"	30,357
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	"	2,81,277

Money has continued in good demand in some quarters ; but the general trade demand during the past week has neither increased nor diminished to any extent. The figuees which we give above show a material addition to Bills discounted, and a senseble increase in Loans ; but this has been more than counterbalanced by a considerable accession to private Deposits, the net result being a falling off in trade requirements of about ¼ of a lakh, the Bank's balance having again been helped by Government Deposits. We are now approaching the close of the busiest part of the export season, and the quiet which has fallen upon our markets generally should lead to an easier feeling in financial circles.

COTTON—In sympathy with the latest advices from Liverpool and New York, this market has been dull again to-day,and business has again been upon a very small scale, the purchases only summing up a few hundred bales, consisting of Compta at Rs. 193-98, Veraval at Rs. 170-80, and Khandeish at Rs. 216 per candy. Dealers. however, have shown no disposition to lower their pretensions, and prices generally have been quoted as before.

WHEAT.—There has been very iittle doing in this market to-day, but the tone has remained steady and prices are unchanged for all descriptions.

SEEDS.—Much less enquiry has been felt for *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* to-day, and altogether only a moderate business has been reported, but previous rates are still quoted all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	9,564	bales.
Wheat	50,095	cwt.
Linseed	8,952	"
Rapeseed	4,752	"
Gingelly	748	"
Poppyseed	965	"

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady at our last quotations ; there is, however, very little doing on any line.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling, and with Bank Demand 1-32d below Saturday's closing quotation. The tone has since been fairly steady, but with very little business doing, and Bills are becoming scarce. We quote ready :—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 4¼d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic		1s. 4¼d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight		1s. 4 5-16d.	"
Credits	do.	1s. 4 13-32d.	"
Francs	do.	1·72¾	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened with a rather firmer feeling in Fours for cash and 100 1-16 was at one time quoted, but the rate was nominal, no business having been reported, and at closing 99⅞ to 15-16 was the rate For the 30th May there have been buyers at 100 3-16, and for the 30th June account 100 5-16 has been the nominal rate.

SHARES have been neglected, and the only change in our list this evening is a decline of Rs. 7½ in Maneckjee Petit Mill shares at Rs. 1,265.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	993¾
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	990
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	920
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	£19
National Bank of India	37,320	250	125	5 do.	119

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 20	450
Albert Pess Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	725
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	265
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	265
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	20	200	Rs. 16	100
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	142½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 265	375
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,070
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	..		210
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,500
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	550
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	412½
Khangaum Cotton Press Co	210	450	All	Rs. 45	360
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 0	215
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	57½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	435
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 0	560
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	82½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	400
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	405
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,175
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	50	Rs. 25	500
olkart Press	605	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	610

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	...	£100	All	at 5 p.c	2,530
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	475

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,030
Empire Fire Insurance Co	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1 060
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,900

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co., Ld.	1,000	200	200	10 p.ct	200
	750	150	150		150
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	158
Bapt Co., d.	625		185	Nil.	83
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		00	0	6 p.c.	500
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c. 5	600
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	80
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,400
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs.	850
Bombay Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	108
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500	500	...	455
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs.	18
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil.	470
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Iadian Guaradted Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		4
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	256	250	...	100
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	390
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	97
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	...	100
Oriental Government Seseurity Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	218
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 19	362½
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	50
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	114
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	90
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	105
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	8
Treacher & Co., Ld.	1,305	500	100	Rs. 90	1325
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100		Rs. 10	160
Western India Flour Mills	000	1	125	Nil.	37
M. M. Mody & Co.					40

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

CARNEGY—MAYNE—April 27, at St Peter's Church, Eaton Square, London, by the Rev O P Wardell Yerburgh, Lieut-General Alexr Carnegy Bombay Staff Corps, to Helen Meta, widow of Major Robert Graham Mayne, and daughter of the late Charles Henry Forbes, Esq., of Kingairloch Argyleshire.

DE SAONE—SIMEY—April 22, at Christ Church, Sunderland, Moncrieff Guillaume Adolphe, son of Adolphe Alexandre Pierre de Saone, of Bombay to Ethel, daughter of late Thomas Charles Simey, of Sunderland.

O'REILLY—PRESGRAVE—March 21, at Sitapur. Surgn-Major T O'Reilly, Medical staff, to Ethel Isabella Presgrave, daughter of late Capt D K Presgrave, Com the 8th Bengal Native Infantry.

DEATHS.

BAZETT—April 21, at Highfield, Bath-road, Reading Richard Young Bazett, late H E I C Civil Service, Bombay, aged 76.

HARMAN—April 9, at Boston, U S Anne Steward, wife of T L Harman, and daughter of late Capt R Meriton, H E I C S, aged 81.

HOTHAM—April 22, William Charles Hotham, late Capt Indian Marine, aged 42.

McNAIR—April 23, at Bath, John Christie McNair, late Captain Madras Artillery, aged 82.

OSBORN—April 19, at Bayswater, Lieut-Col R D Osborn, Bengal, Retired

SEDGWICK—April 18, at Blessington-road, Lee, Eliza, wife of Francis W Sedgwick, late of Bombay, aged 45.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

PEEBLES—May 9, the wife of D Peebles, School-master, Gloster Regt, of a son.

DEATHS.

CABRAL—May 13, at Nasik, Valentine M Cabral, Assistant Postmaster, Bombay, aged 56 years. His mortal remains will be conveyed to Sewree from Byculla Railway Station at 6-30 a.m. (to-day). Relations and friends will please accept this intimation.—*R. I. P.*

UMABAI—May 10, at her residence near Thacoordwar, of carbuncle, Umabai, the wife of Dr. Shamrao Narayan, aged 47 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

IRWIN—May 6, at Burhurwa, in Chumparun, the wife of W S Irwin, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BISCOE—NEALE—May 6, at St Saviour's Church, Sukkur, C L Biscoe, to Kate Roxburgh, third daughter of E H S Neale, Esq.

RICE—MOORE—May 1, at St Thomas's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev Father Lafont, S J, William R Rice, to Cecile Valentine, third daughter of the late D L Moore.

DEATHS.

LEONARD—May 3, at Lahore, of typhoid fever, Edith Anne, the wife of Mr G S Leonard, aged 22 years.

ROUCH—May 8, at Lahore, of typhoid fever, Lieut A B Rouch, R E, aged 23 years.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1889.

THE despatch of Viscount Cross on the Crawford Case was not published in time to enable the leading London weeklies and the country papers to comment on the Secretary of State's decision. These papers have now come to hand. The expression of home opinion as a whole is more reasonable than that of certain London dailies. Some wild nonsense need not astonish us, such as that of the *Yorkshire Post*, which demands the recall of Lord Reay. Some commentators misapprehend the bearings of the case, and there are the usual inaccuracies that one always encounters in the English press when it discusses Indian questions. As a specimen of the inevitable mistakes we may mention that Bengal is credited with being the scene of the recent scandal, while another journal confounds Lord Reay with the Marquis of Lansdowne, and attributes to the Governor-General in Council the responsibility of having expressed dissent from the conclusions of the Commissioners respecting the charges of corruption against the ex-Commissioner. A third paper tells its readers that the Poona Special Commission—like another and more celebrated Special Commission—was composed of three learned Judges of the higher Courts. In a fourth we read that "the Native Press of India calls out for the dismissal of the corrupt magistracy," and that "the *Times* backs up this cry." So far as the latter part of the statement is concerned it is not substantially incorrect, but to represent "the Native Press of India" as calling for the extreme penalty against the mamlutdars scarcely gives a faithful account of the situation ; if certain papers in Bombay and Allahabad and the other journals apparently referred to are satisfied with this designation it is not for us to offer any objection. Although one paper, and only one, so far as we know, wishes that Lord Reay should be deprived of the Governorship of Bombay, all the papers in the United Kingdom which have dealt with the matter express approval of the action taken by Viscount Cross in directing Mr. Crawford's dismissal from the service. Even the friendly Q. C. who wrote to the *Times* from the Temple begging that Mr. Crawford may not be cast forth without his pension, admits that public opinion will fully endorse the sentence in so far as it secures that gentleman's "removal from judicial and administrative functions in a district and presidency in which his pecuniary embarrassments have driven him to raise large sums of money at usurious interest." The protest against Mr. Crawford's removal from the service made in this city and obligingly telegraphed home by a Calcutta correspondent fell absolutely flat, though it obtained what its authors may possibly consider the doubtful honour of reproduction in the *Pall Mall Gazette* under the heading "A Good Word for the Delinquent." The *Saturday Review* refers to Mr. Crawford's confession that he no longer knew the extent or nature of his liabilities as "both pathetic and ridiculous." The last-named adjective might with equal justice be applied to the *Saturday's* ground of indictment against Lord Reay. His Excellency is warned that he has yet "to justify his resolve to suppress for so long the report of the Commissioners which was the means of spreading the belief in Mr. Crawford's innocence." The writer of the *Saturday* article, whoever he may be, clearly does not mingle much in Anglo-Indian society in the Metropolis, or he would have found that to the mind of most persons at home who closely followed the case this "suppression" of the Commissioners' report was a symptom that conclusions of the Report were in the opposite direction and that the Government did not accept these conclusions. The *Spectator*, better informed, observes that the secrecy maintained till the India Office could review the facts, "whether harsh or not to individuals, is necessary to the freedom of the responsible minister." Mr. Chamberlain's organ, the *Birmingham Daily Post*, while it regards the issue of the case as "a significant and gratifying illustration of the change that has come over the spirit of an Indian administration and of the great advance that has taken place in the standard of public morality since the days of Clive and Warren Hastings" follows the lead of the *Times* in denouncing Lord Reay for his sins of omission and commission. But the most influential perhaps of all the Unionist journals out of London, the *Scotsman*, adopts a reserve that might with advantage have been exhibited by others. Says the cautious Scottish organ :—"The grounds on which the Government of Bombay differ from the Commission and hold the opinion "that the evidence establishes beyond all doubt that Mr. Crawford did accept illegal gratifications for showing favour or forbearing to show disfavour in the exercise of his official functions' will be published by-and-bye." The despatch of the Bombay Government had not been published in London when the mail left, probably owing to the intervention of the Easter holidays. "In the meantime," the *Scotsman* proceeds to remark, "no comment need be made on this aspect of the case except that the adverse opinion of the Government of Bombay, maintained in the face of the finding of the Commission cannot but deepen the cloud under which Mr. Crawford leaves the service. Even the censure of the Commission points to graver guilt than that of simple borrowing." After replying to the fatuous nonsense about Lord Reay having "constituted himself a Council or Court of appeal for the purpose of privately reviewing the evidence and correcting the decision," in terms not dissimilar from those addressed to our London correspondent by a distinguished official, and published by us last week, the Edinburgh journal concludes by saying that his Excellency "did his duty and discharged the responsibility laid upon him by the law. It is not so certain that Lord Cross has fully done the same." By the *Overland Mail*, which, to say the least, is not violently anti-official, the Secretary of State is gently chided for his inconsistency in declining to review the decision of the Commissioners in the Crawford Case, while he showed no hesitation in upsetting the conclusions of the Commissioners who heard the Cambay Case. A Liverpool paper hits the right nail on the head when it observes—as we observed in July last, with especial reference to the fact that previous Governors could not escape from the responsibility in the matter—that "if fault there has been anywhere in connection with the Crawford affair, it is that the exposure has been too long delayed, and the vindication of authority has come with too halting a step." Advices from home inform us—and thus confirm what we stated some days since—that this opinion is shared in high official quarters and that Lord Reay is held to have shown signal courage in facing a difficult question with tenacity and firmness.

THE cremation of the late Lord Ely at Woking has brought this method of disposing of the dead again before the notice of the public in England and in France, where his lordship died. The pulpit and the press are again discussing the subject with a view to popularising it, or at least with a view to bringing the general public to look upon it in a less antagonistic spirit. The French Council of State at its last general sitting concluded the examination of a series of public administrative rules applicable to the various modes of burial and cremation. They are supplementary to the Funeral Law of 1887 and are modified in conformity with recent progress. Detailed regulations are laid down with respect to the burning of the bodies of the dead. No apparatus for cremation is to be made use of without authority from the Prefect, who will grant it after consultation with the Hygienic Council. A report will be drawn up recording the reception of the body and its incineration, which will be transmitted to the municipal authority. The ashes will not be allowed to be deposited even provisionally anywhere except in places of burial regularly established, or removed without the consent of the municipal authorities, the object being to prevent profanation. In London the Rev. H. R. Haweis, whose energy is irrepressible, has taken up the cremation banner and is doing much to bring his numerous parishioners to his own way of thinking. *Apropos* of the death of the Marquis of Ely he preached a sermon the Sunday before the last mail left. He claimed that cremation accomplished all that was good in burial and avoided all that is bad in it. He averred that the interests of sentiment, of respect for the dead, and, above all, of health are best consulted by the use of cremation as a means of disposing of the human body after death. He stigmatized the present method of burial as a colossal system of wholesale poisoning ; quoting the late Lord Shaftesbury, who, *apropos* of cremation, said that the martyrs were burnt, and he did not desire to be better than they. The only sane objection to cremation, he declared, was the medico-scientific one—that it would be difficult to detect cases of poisoning, and that that mode of murder would become more frequent than at present. Mr. Haweis met this objection by saying that the Cremation Society was most careful, in default of proper and conclusive testimony as to cause of death, to insist on a *post-mortem* examination or autopsy, and he mentioned that the funeral of the Marquis of Ely had to be put off for a day in order that the committee might be satisfied as to the manner of his death. Sir Henry Thompson, the apostle of cremation in England, is now within two years of seventy. And it is perhaps unlikely he will live to see anything like a common adoption of his scheme. It is sixteen years since Sir Henry attracted public attention to the subject through an article in a monthly magazine. As a matter of course, a proposition of such a nature raised a fearful cry in England. But Sir Henry has lived to see a great change in public sentiment in this respect, and doubtless before another sixteen years have passed public opinion will have progressed throughout the whole of Europe with even greater strides. It would be too curious to speculate whether the influence of Anglo-Indians at home who have been familiarised with that means of disposing of the dead in this country has not contributed to the tolerance which has allowed cremation to become even an open question.

THE index number of that library in miniature, the Encyclopædia Brittanica, contains a list of the principal contributors to the score and a half of volumes which make up the whole. All those whose initials are appended to articles are set forth in this list, and some also whose initials are not appended to what they wrote. We have made an examination of the record with a view to ascertaining what part India had played in producing this monument of knowledge and research. We were somewhat surprised to find that not a single Indian appears among the contributors. One might have expected to find men of the literary rank of Raja Rajendra Lal Mittra, and even some of lesser rank, for many Indian topics are touched upon. There are Germans by the half-dozen, and other foreigners here and there, but from India none but Anglo-Indians. Twenty of these gentlemen were on the staff which first Mr. Spencer Baynes and next Mr. Robertson Smith so efficiently controlled. Only two Anglo-Indian non-officials appear—Professor C. Michie Smith, of the Madras Christian College, brother of the Editor, and Dr. George Smith. The range of names will, for what it professes to be, be found fairly complete. Taken alphabetically, the list is as follows :—Sir Dietrich Brandis, Sir George Birdwood, Colonel C. C. Chesney, Lieutenant-Colonel Collin, Sir P. G. Colley, Lieutenant-General G. T. Chesney, Hugh Cleghorn, M. D., J. S. Cotton, Sir F. J. Goldsmid, General Sir W. H. Green, Sir W. W. Hunter, A. H. Keane, C. J. Lyall, Geo. Smith, General R. Strachey, Sir R. Temple, A. N. Wollaston, Dr. D. Wright (late of Nepaul), and Colonel Yule. Miss S. D. Collet as the author of an article on Ram Mohun Roy, ought, perhaps, to be added Some of the descriptions attached to names are curious. For example, the great man of the *Pall Mall Gazette* is set down as "late Editor, Northern *Echo*, Darlington."

WE pointed out a few days ago that whatever obstacles stood in the way of according the accused in the recent proceedings in Poona the costs incurred in his defence there was fair ground for urging that the claims of Mrs. Crawford to the pension which would have been indefeasibly her right had she been widowed a year ago should not be overridden by the course which the Government has since deemed it its duty to take. This view has been influentially urged upon the Government, and it is likely that a pension of the usual amount will be accorded Mr. Crawford for subsistence.

MESSRS. LANG, MOIR, AND COMPANY, merchants of Bombay, suspended payment yesterday with liabilities roughly estimated at from five to six lakhs of rupees.

ON Sunday afternoon there was a severe duststorm at Poona followed by a heavy downpour of rain. Along the ghauts the heat is very great and the sky is overcast, the appearances presaging the approach of the monsoon.

IT is stated that Mr. Byramjee Jejeebhoy, C.S.I., has contributed Rs. 10,000 to the fund of the the new fire-temple now being erected on the Breach Candy road, on condition that the amount should remain intact, and that only a portion of the interest should be spent on current expenses, the performance of certain religious ceremonies, &c., the balance being annually added to the fund.

THE Bombay Municipal Corporation had under discussion yesterday afternoon several proposals for the improvement of the streets of the city. Dr. Blaney first made a proposal that the Corporation should procure a loan of fifteen lakhs of rupees and devote the money to the construction of new roads and streets. Some of the members did not like this, and spoke very plainly against it. Mr. Jamsetjee Kapadia tried to point out how dangerous it was to go on borrowing such large sums, and Mr. M. K. Dadabhoy moved that the consideration of the matter be deferred, which gentleman's remarks did not at all please Dr. Blaney, who, with some heat, inquired whether this was going to be recorded as an era in the forward sanitation of Bombay or whether they would have it written in letters of black that they were going back. The majority being of opinion that they should not go back, the resolution was carried.

Another important question was brought under the notice of the Corporation by Mr. Kabraji, who moved for the appointment of a committee to consider and report on some new means of lighting the city on the terminatin of the contract with the Gas Company a year hence. He characterised the present lighting of the city as disgraceful and spoke strongly in favour of electric light being tried. The motion was carried after a short discussion and a committee appointed.

The members of the Corporation engaged in a long debate on the arcading, as proposed by Mr. Carroll, of a number of streets. Some objected to the proposal on the ground that the arcading of many streets would interfere with ventilation and lighting, and it was even hinted that in some places it would afford harbours for thieves and beggars. It was ultimately agreed that no arcades should be allowed except in those streets where arcades had already been sanctioned.

THE Very Revd. Abel, Rector of the Royal Seiminary of Rochol, Goa, and a member of the Junta Governativa of Goa, have gone to Matheran. It is stated that the object of the sudden visit of the Revd. Rector is to confer with His Grace the Patriarch-Archbishop of Goa regarding the reply to be given to the Lisbon Government for violating the national law by publishing Cardinal Rampolla's letter without previously obtaining the royal placet.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Lahore paper predicts evil results from the curious weather which prevails in many parts of the Punjab. He writes :—"In the present month there is that in the oppressiveness and positive electricty of the atmosphere which seriously reminds one of 1885, when Cashmere was shaken and riven with earthquakes. Already in your paper have reports been published of earth-shocks at different points of the province. And unless the diurnal fluctuations, as at present caused by the friction of air with dust and vapour molecules, diminish, and thus equalize the barometric pressure, there is every prospect of a series of earthquakes in the Punjab, more disastrous than any which have ever taken place within the memory of its oldest living inhabitant."

HER MAJESTY intends to hold an investiture of he Bath, St. Michael, and St. George, and the ndian Orders at Windsor this month.

Truth learns that the troopship *Jumna* is to be withdrawn from the fleet of transports, and sent to Bombay, when she will be used as a receiving vessel. It is a peace of silly, senseless extravagance, it writes, to shelve a valuable transport in this manner, when we are cursed with a perfect fleet of old and obsolete vessels, many of which would serve admirably for the required purpose.

THE health of the Duke of Edinburgh is by no means satisfactory, but there is no reason for alarm. The feverishness from which he is suffering is only what usually accompanies a violent cold.

THE astonishing recovery of the King of Holland has progressed so far that it will probably be announced on April 30—for which day the States General are convoked for the nomination of a Regent—that His Majesty resumes his sovereign functions.

THE action for breach of promise of marriage, brought by Miss Phyllis Broughton against Viscount Dadgan, which was made a remanet at the last sittings, will stand about a hundred down in the special jury list for the ensuing Easter sittings, and will be reached for about three or four weeks.

COLONEL SIR BENJAMIN BROMHEAD, Bart., who was severely wounded in Sikkim while in command of the 32nd Bengal Native Infantry, has been rewarded by a Companionship of the Bath and permanent pension for wounds. He is a very devoted soldier, and intends to remain in the service. Sir Benjamin Bromhead was originally in the 38th Foot, and went to the Indian Army as a subaltern in 1886.

THE old 34th, now in India, writes the *World*, will have been delighted to find a late popular chief, Sir Richard Kelly, again associated with the regiment he loved so well as its honorary colonel. Sir Richard Kelly performed all his service in the 34th, which he ultimately commanded. He did splendid service in its uniform during the Crimean and Indian Mutiny campaigns, earning both a C. B. and K. C. B., and frequent mention during the latter. In these days, when South African and Egyptian campaigners are classed as heroes, when every little skirmish in which two or three men are killed is termed a battle, and when all regimental identity is lost in a fog of perplexing titles, it is gratifying to find that the fighting qualities of those who upheld British honour and British supremacy in the Crimea and in India in those eventful years between 1854 and 1858 are not forgotten, and that it is still recognised that *esprit de corps*—despised as it is by the modern school—did once exist. Sir Richard Kelly owes his transfer to the good offices of the Military Secretary, who was with him in the Crimea and the Mutiny, and knows how great is the admiration felt for him by all who were then his comrades.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SAMOAN CONFERENCE.

LONDON, MAY 13.

The *Times* of to-day states that the members of the Samoan Conference at Berlin have agreed regarding the apportionment of land and the control over the import and sale of firearms and intoxicating liquors, and that the Committee Composed of members of the Conference have decided in favour of establishing a tripartite control over the island and a municipal government at Apia.

GENERAL ALLEN JOHNSON'S SUCCESSOR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 13.

The *Pioneer's* correspondent wires from home that Major-General Newmarch has been appointed to succeed General Allen Johnson as Military Secretary at the India Office.

A NEW APPOINTMENT.

The home authorities, it is said, favour the creation of an Excise Commissioner with the Government of India to regulate the Abkari policy.

SIR COMER PETHERAM'S CONVALESCENCE.

Sir Comer Petheram is better, and hopes, if his health permits, to work on till the vacation commences.

THE GANJAM AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 13.

The affairs in Ganjam continue to give cause for great anxiety. The severe scarcity at present felt will deepen into famine if there is no rain till June or July. Thousands are employed on relief works. Cholera is spreading; over 1,000 patients died last week. The relief granted by Government is insufficient.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 11.

The Anchor Line steamer Persia left here for Bombay this evening.

LONDON, MAY 11.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Hazara left here for Bombay and Kurrachee this morning.

SUEZ, MAY 11.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Bokhara arrived here from Bombay this morning.

ADEN, MAY 12.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada, outward bound for Bombay and Kurrachee, left here this afternoon.

The Italian mail steamer Manilla left here for Bombay

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1 3 15-16
2¾ per cent. Consols	98⅞
3 per cent. Rentes	87½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67¾
4½ per cent. „	70⅞
Bar Silver	42 3-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(MAY 13.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond Indian frontier.

Cable Suakin-Jedda interrupted for repairs. Communication with the Hedjaz and Yemen interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, MAY 12.

10 p.m.	81·2

MONDAY, MAY 13.

6 a.m.	82·5
10 a.m.	86·5
2 p.m.	87·6
4 p.m.	88·0

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, May 13.—The barometric changes of the past twenty-four hours are somewhat irregular. The pressure has increased in the North-West Provinces, the Circars, Upper Burma, and few places in the peninsula and has decreased elsewhere, briskly in the Punjab and Sind. The general distribution is similar to that reported yesterday, but the pressure is becoming more uniform in Bengal and the North-West Provinces. Winds are unchanged, except on the west coast, where they have become northerly. Weather is very cloudy in the Punjab, Assam, Lower Bengal, and Malabar, and rain has fallen in Assam and the western peninsula. Temperature is excessive in all the provinces, but the excess is less in Bengal and the North-West Provinces than yesterday.

IT will interest the many Anglo-Indians who have, in the course of their overland journeys, found time to visit Pompeii, writes a contemporary, to hear that the secret of the wonderful blue of the frescoes, which had so long been considered lost, has been rediscovered by a French Professor of Chemistry. As might be expected, the ingredients are simple and few. Sand, copper, and lime suffice to produce it. The only difficulty in the preparation is said to be in the heating. A bright-red heat is necessary to effect the combination, but over-heating produces green glass instead of a blue pigment. The colour is more proof against the influence of air and moisture than any which the world's history has produced, and now that its manufacture has been proved simple and easy, it will doubtless be, as M. Fonque, the discoverer, hopes, a great boon both to artists and artisans.

MUCH horror and consternation, writes a correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette*, has been caused amongst pious Hindus in Mundi by the robbery of the Tongghur temple of all its jewels of silver and jewels of gold a few nights ago. Tongghur is situate on a lofty spur, some 9,000 feet high, overlooking the Beas, and is at some distance from any village. It gets struck by lighting every third or fourth year very regularly. Two old Brahmins, the guardians of the shrine, on waking in the morning, found there was nothing left to guard, a clean sweep having been made of everything. Word was at once sent to Mundi, some twenty miles off, and now all Mundi is looking after that sacrilegious person, who has made a good haul, for Tong was a wealthy shrine. An active man who knew the country could easily get across the Dilasni Bridge into Kulu in three hours, and by the time the news reached Mund be far on the road to Simla.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 26.

CE BRAVE GENERAL has come amongst us at the right moment. The London season is just commencing, and he is so far absolutely the only lion of the first rank in town. Mrs. Leo Hunter is delighted, and already her friends are being summoned to have the honour of meeting M. le Général Boulanger. The feting will continue until the arrival of the Shah of Persia, or some other notability, when our French guest, like Buffalo Bill before him, will have to retire into the background. It appears that the Opportunists across the Channel are rather disappointed and depressed by the glowing accounts they have read of the General's reception in the British Metropolis. Their fears and anxieties are quite superfluous. It is true that a large crowd assembled in the precincts of Charing Cross Station on Wednesday afternoon, but almost, if not quite, as large a concourse of persons welcomed a celebrated American prize fighter at Euston a year or two ago. In both cases the principal object that brought these people together was curiosity, though I am bound to say that the pugilist appeared to have more enthusiastic admirers than the pretender. The French colony, as poor as it is patriotic, inhabits a quarter not very far removed from Charing Cross, and no small portion of the sightseers in the Strand evidently hailed from Soho. I should say that so far from having been enthusiastically welcomed, monsieur had a rather mixed reception. Englishmen for the most part, so far as I could see, looked on in silence, and one must take *cum grano salis* the reports to the contrary. The General himself cannot be accepted as an entirely trustworthy witness on these points, and he seems determined to confirm what we heard before he came, that he is an expert in the art-of-drawing the long bow. He talks of Englishmen having slapped him on the back and shouted hip-hip-hurrah! I wonder who they were. I saw nothing of the kind, and I have not met anybody who did so. Then, again, if he is not misrepresented, the General in an interview with the reporter of one of the evening papers by which he is being "boomed"—the morning journals with one exception show a better appreciation of the fitness of things—left it to be understood that his visitors since his establishment in London had included a Cabinet Minister! There is only one Cabinet Minister in town just now, Mr. Matthews, and he certainly did not call at the Bristol Hotel yesterday. The fact is, scarcely anybody of position has taken the slightest notice of the General's presence. His principal English visitors have been newspaper representatives, and these are not likely to be so numerous in the future, unless, as one of them observes, M. Henri Rochefort's protégé adopts the customary style of doing business in this country. The press men yesterday were invited for a certain hour, and much to their disgust were kept for a considerable time cooling their heels in an *antichambre* whilst a "council" (!) was being held. This is bad strategy on the General's part. He had better conciliate the reporters as soon as possible, for he cannot afford to dispense with their services. That Lord Randolph Churchill should have called upon General Boulanger need not excite much surprise. They met some time ago in Paris, and as the noble lord occupies a position of great freedom and no official responsibility he doubtless thought there would be no harm in paying his respects to the French fugitive. The incident shows one thing at all events, that Lord Randolph indulges no hopes of rejoining the present Government. Reckless as he sometimes is, he would hardly have paid this visit if he thought there was any chance of his becoming a minister again for some time to come. As it is, Lord Salisbury may find himself placed in a somewhat embarrassing position by the action of his former colleague. The French people are imperfectly acquainted with our politics and politicians; and some unscrupulous Boulangists are capable of pretending that Lord Randolph's not overwise attention to their leader is an event of political significance. The *Pall Mall*, which one day pats the Genetal on the back and next day kicks him downstairs, attributes, I see, the visit to the kinship between the leader of the Tory democrats and the chief of the French malcontents, as the two Great Professors of Political Rèclame. Perhaps Lord Randolph has made up his mind that the General is fighting a winning battle, and that he will be in power when Tory Democracy in the person of the member for South Paddington again lifts up its head. But that would scarcely justify him in taking a step which may, some people suppose, be misunderstood by the present Government of the neighbouring Republic. MM. Tirard and Spuller are so nervous about General Boulanger that one need not be greatly astonished if Lord Lytton should find his position for the next few months anything but a bed of roses. Lookers on see most of the game, and it is a marvel to us in England that the French Government should concern itself so much in the doings of their opponent now that he is out of telephonic reach of France. Why they do not treat him as they treat the Comte de Paris is one of those things which nobody can understand. Let them leave the General severely alone for a few months, and perhaps he may be forgotten like some other eminent exiles. The curious are anxious to learn whether M. Henri Rochefort, whose hatred for England is so notorious, will also be taken up by the fine ladies who are to shelter the General under their wing. The swashbuckling editor of the *Intransigeant* would have preferred to remain in Brussels, where he was more at home than he probably will be here, but the Belgian Government have compelled him to take shelter on our despised island. If the wheel of fortune should not be turned in the General's favour at the elections in the autumn, there will probably be an exodus of some of his followers, including M. Rochefort, to the United States, where they will find more congenial companionship than among Englishmen.

In one respect at all events the Boulangist party had a truly English reception. Immediately after they arrived in London the whole of the Metropolis was enveloped in a thick black fog that lasted for several hours. The General told an interviewer that he was now quite able to understand why so many Englishmen commit suicide. He apparently is one of those foreigners who think that more of our fellow-countrymen blow their brains out or hang themselves than die a natural death.

Only a languid interest is felt in this holiday time in the political oratory with which we have been regaled during the past week, and even the duel between "my dear Chamberlain" and "my dear Churchill" has fallen somewhat flat. Lord Randolph, the moment he returned to town from the North, set to work to give his version of the alleged compact and a characteristic denunciation of Mr. Chamberlain's action in the matter. Mr. Chamberlain, though one of the most effective of public speakers, does not shine as a letter-writer, and he was apparently only too glad to adopt the advice of some of his friends to send only a very brief reply to Lord Randolph, leaving the latter's principal charges untouched. This, however, has not helped Mr. Chamberlain very much, and the feeling against him on the part of the local Conservatives has become much stronger since the publication of Lord Randolph's letter. Desperate efforts are being made by leading men of both wings of the Unionist party to patch up an understanding, but in the existing temper of the Birmingham Tories it is futile to talk of a *modus vivendi*. There is a truce whilst the National Liberal Union, late "National *Radical* Union," is holding its meetings at Birmingham, but after this week we shall hear more of the great disruption. Lord Derby, who has been the principal speaker at the Chamberlain Conference, anticipates, I see, that the next General Election will be favourable to the party now in office. That it is not the opinion of one at least of Lord Salisbury's supporters. I refer to your former Governor, Sir Richard Temple, who informed me a few days before the adjournment of Parliament for the recess that he was fully persuaded that the Conservatives would be beaten upon the occasion of the next appeal to the country. I am bound, however, to say that Sir Richard's judgment was based on the inaccurate assumption that a General Election is always adverse to the party in power at the time. The series of interesting speeches made by Lord Salisbury at Bristol were chiefly remarkable for the satisfaction they evinced in the present relations between the Conservatives and the Hartingtonians. So far as the Parliamentary section of the Liberal Unionists is concerned, his lordship of course has nothing to fear, but it would be singular if whisperings of Conservative discontent in the country with the existing condition of things have not reached the Prime Minister's ear, badly informed as he is known to be in these matters. The letter of the Chairman of the Rochester Constitutional Association published yesterday is instructive. It is not to be wondered at that country Conservatives are angry with their allies, and accuse them of "barefaced impudence" if Rochester is at all a typical Unionist constituency. In appears, according to the leader of the Rochester Conservatives, that the total number of Liberal Unionists in the city is just *twelve*, and of these only seven voted against Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen at the recent election. There are a few more calculated by Mr. Webb Hayward at ten who call themselves Liberal Unionists, but their title to that designation is disputed. And yet the Liberal Unionists are complaining that instead of a member of their "party," a Conservative was chosen to contest the seat vacated by Colonel Hughes-Hallett! In fighting so tenaciously to retain Central Birmingham as a Liberal Unionist seat, Mr. Chamberlain had, of course, an eye to the future. The Conservatives unquestionably out-number the Liberal Unionists in the division. If Liberal Unionists are only to be returned for those constituencies, where they are numerically stronger than the Conservatives, they cease at once to be an important political factor. Conservatives, in view of the next General Election, are beginning throughout the country as well as in Birmingham to ask themselves whether they are to go on for ever leaning on the Unionist "crutch"? Hence the growing jealousy of the influence exercised by their Liberal allies, of which the Birmingham affair is a symptom. The outlook from a Unionist point of view by no means bears out the *couleur de rose* anticipations indulged in by Lord Salisbury a few days ago, and though there is no immediate prospect of a General Election, the Prime Minister's intimation that nothing will induce him to dissolve Parliament before it has run its full course, has, if his friends are to be believed, in no way interfered with the Grand Old Man's holiday at Hawarden.

Notwithstanding the extraordinary amount of opposition it evoked, the proposal to confer the freedom of the City of Edinburgh on Mr. Parnell has been adopted by a majority of the Town Council of the modern Athens. The opponents of Home Rule now tell the Irish leader that it would be bad taste on his part to accept such an honour from a section only of the Corporation, and bid him follow the example of Mr. Goschen, who declined to receive the freedom of another Scottish borough because it was not offered to him unanimously. It is expected that Mr. Parnell, although personally indifferent, will refuse to be decided by this advice, particularly as the fact that a number of Liberal members of the same city voted against a similar compliment being paid to the Marquis of Salisbury did not prevent his lordship coming forward to be enrolled as a burgess. Moreover, the Liberals declare that as the Parliamentary representation of the city is entirely in their hands, it is clear that the will of the citizens generally is reflected in the decision come to by a majority of the Town Council. The affair has greatly excited the good people of the northern capital, the Conservatives being more enraged than they would have been if their *bete noir* Mr. Gladstone had been the man instead of Mr. Parnell. The Lord Provost has taken the foremost part in trying to frustrate the evil designs of the Parnellites, and one would not wish to be in his place if, after all that has happened, it should fall to his lot to make the presentation!

Some amusement has been created by the appearance in the papers of a letter from a Manchester Manufacturing Company advising their fellow-English exhibitors at Paris "to join in closing their exhibits on the Sabbath day and so teach our French brethren one good lesson." I withhold the name of the company, because I do not wish to give them a more extended advertisement. One does not know which to admire most—pharasism or business 'cuteness of these super-excellent people. But I should advise English exhibitors to make some inquiries before they attempt to teach our French brethren a "good lesson." The police regulations in Paris are stringent, and the authorities of the Exhibition, who are not supposed to be pro-English, would perhaps not be sorry to avail themselves of an opportunity of turning the tables on demonstrative British Sabbatarians. After all it is a French and not an English exhibition. If English exhibitors choose to exhibit they must conform to the rules. If these are unsatisfactory, surely it would be more polite to make representations to that effect to the proper officials rather than to offensively talk about giving those ungodly French a "good lesson." It is this sort of thing that makes us so unpopular as a nation among our Continental neighbours.

Mr. Watson's great success in dealing with the Nizam's Government over that much-debated concession which Abdul Huq helped him to secure has met, or is meeting, its reward. The news of the Watson-suggested compromise which the Government of India has approved has evidently had its effect amongst the investing public. Proof of this is to be seen in the upward movement of the shares. Since I reported last week Deccan stock has increased in value half a crown a share! Whether this is the result of astute management by that Napoleon of Finance, Mr. William Clarence Watson, or whether it represents *bona fide* investing confidence, this is a result of which the Company may be proud. I hear complaints from various quarters respecting the lack of information available concerning, not only the coal mines, but also the gold and diamond mines likewise. Unless Mr. Watson or Mr. Winter, or both, bestir themselves, Hyderabad will sink back into that condition when the State was only a geographical expression from which Mr. Watson so kindly rescued it. The object-lesson of last year, in which Mr. Cordery held a conspicuous position, has not been provided in vain. The facts then brought out have evidently sunk into men's minds. They have done so with such effect that we find a Saturday reviewer dealing with recent history in such phraseology as this:—"Perhaps the finest passage in Metcalfe's life is his determined stand against the unjust claims made on the Nizam of Hyderabad by certain interested parties in 1821. A little of Metcalfe's firm determination would have done no harm at Hyderabad a year and a half ago." Sir Horace Rumbold could, perhaps, state whether he thought the moral had any present-day application.

The *New Review*, as the sixpenny *Nineteenth Century* is somewhat inanely to be called, is to appear on June 1st. Its speciality is to publish short articles on great subjects—in a word, to give us the *New York Herald* notion of leading articles in the world of review literature. One does not desire to condemn a publication before it has appeared, but one may express the opinion that the proposal is hardly likely to succeed. Mr. Archibald Grove, the editor, hopes that by his plan it will not be said that reason is "cribbed" for want of space and fancy "cabined" for want of air. It is more than likely something of the kind will occur. What is now proposed has already been tried in Australia. The *Melbourne Review* has anticipated Mr. Archibald Grove with a result which is dismal in the extreme. Terseness at the Antipodes has proved to be superficiality: most likely the same thing will occur here. The editor has not shown much judgment in preparing his "Preliminary List of Contributors." The first name he gives is that of Henry Broadhurst, M.P. Mr. Broadhurst is a fairly good politician, but he has no literary ability whatever. Indeed, with him the literary faculty is a minus quantity. L. V. Harcourt, Sir William's son, known as "Lulu" to his intimates, who has never written a page of original matter in his life, is another of Mr. Grove's "Preliminaries." It is only fair to add, however, there are some distinguished names in the list, so distinguished that it is most unlikely they will bring themselves to write in the "snippety" manner apparently desired.

If the Prince of Wales ever had any doubt that he is one of the most wonderful of men that the world has known, he need no longer be in doubt on this point. The *Quarterly Review* in a long article and Mr. H. C. Burdett in a big book have made this fact clear to the meanest comprehension. Casting an eye over the past thirty years these eminent authorities make it perfectly clear that His Royal Highness has laid all Britons under a deep debt of gratitude for his unwearied exertions in performing social duties and for the exceeding great wisdom he has shown in all national and political affairs. There is no doubt, if the Prince were allowed a free hand with Ireland, where now are agitation and trouble, would be sweet peace and concord.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

YESTERDAY afternoon the Bombay Municipal Corporation met in the Municipal Office. Mr. Grattan Geary, President, occupied the chair, and the others present were:—Mr. J. S. Alston, Surgeon-Major J. Arnott, Messrs. Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. T. Blaney, Messrs. H. C. Barder, E. B. Carroll, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, J. F. Fernandez, Framji Dorabji Divecha, A. M. Gubbay, and Jagmohandas Vandrawandas; Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Messrs. Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Jiwanji Jamsedji Modi, Kaikhusro Nowroji Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, H. R. King, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, and Manekji Behramji Dadabhai, Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, Messrs. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Naoroji Beiramji Suntook, Narotamdas Govardhandas, Purshotumdas Mungudas Nuthubhoy, and Rahimtula Khairaz, the Hon. Rahimtula Mohamed Sayani, Messrs. Rustamji Nasarvanji Khory, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Mungul das Nuthoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, and Accacio Gabriel Viegas.

LIEUT.-COL. PORTMAN'S RESIGNATION.

The Secretary (Mr. Ollivant) read a letter from Lieut.-Col. A. B. Portman, resigning his seat on the Corporation, and the letter was recorded in the usual way.

MAJOR SELBY'S RESIGNATION FROM COMMITTEES.

The Secretary read a letter from Major Selby, resigning his membership of the following committees:—(1) *re* Procedure at meetings, (2) Re-organization of Fire Brigade; and (3) Improvements of roads and streets. This having been recorded, the members proceeded to the appointment of successors.

The Hon. Mr. Sayani was of opinion there were quite sufficient members on the committees, and proposed a resolution to the effect that no successor to Major Selby should be appointed.

Dr. Viegas seconded the motion, which was carried.

NEW ROADS AND STREETS.

Dr. Blaney moved: "That the Corporation be recommended to sanction, subject to the necessary sanction of the Government of India, the raising of a loan of fifteen lakhs of rupees, for the purpose of carrying out the construction of new roads and streets in Agripada and elsewhere, including the purchase of such additional land on either side of the proposed new roads, for the purpose of building, re-sale and exchange, and generally as to the Commissioner may appear advantageous or convenient. That, pending the raising of the loan, sanction be given to the payment of advances from available balances, to the extent of five lakhs at a time, to be adjusted against the loan." This, he said, was an important proposal or recommendation from the Standing Committee, who had come to a conclusion that a loan of 15 lakhs should be raised for the purpose of beginning this work in Agripada, which was a very large district. They would remember that three or four years ago it was brought to the notice of the Corporation that that portion of Byculla which was within the old Byculla Racecourse had been very largely built over, and that the people had built their houses there as if there were no municipal government in existence in this city. In some of the places the streets were so narrow that the people could lean out of their windows and shake hands with each other on the opposite sides. Many of the houses were filled with fluid filth for a long time; there was not a single policeman in the place, and in short it was an utterly forsaken district. The Commissioner, however, came forward some time ago and got the sanction of the Corporation for the laying down of lines of roads for the remainder of the district, which was ten times larger than that portion already built upon. Those lines had been laid down and there they remained. The owners of land in the district were very anxious to put up houses which would be very much required and which would mean favourable rents to the owners of the houses when they were put up. The lines of roads had, as he had said before, been laid down, but nothing further had been done, and if the buildings were allowed to go on in the same insanitary way, as was the case with reference to the other buildings to which he had alluded, he did not hesitate to say that Agripada would be a district that would be very severely infected if a serious epidemic visited the city. He therefore thought they could not too soon enough take up the matter and deal with it once for all. There might be a surplus left over from the 15 lakhs, but that might be utilised for future road extensions.

Dr. Arnott, in seconding the motion, observed that it was a justifiable expenditure of public money, pointing to the housing of the poor in Glasgow as an example, and that it was only their duty towards the health of the public.

Mr. Jamsetjee Kapadia opposed the resolution on the ground that it was a dangerous plan to go on borrowing money from Government from time to time. They had already borrowed too much, and unless they had some surplus cash balance, they ought not to go on with this matter.

The Hon. Mr. Sayani said he approved of the principle upon which Dr. Blaney's resolution was founded. The success, he said, which had been attained with the Ripon Road should encourage them to follow the same principle in this case also. Mr. Kapri had said it was dangerous to borrow when their debts were increasing in the way they were doing. In a case of this sort, if the city required anything at all it required its streets widened. He wished to propose, however, owing to the Commissioner being about to leave them, that the words "and Standing Committee" be inserted between the words "Commissioner" and "may."

Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban fully approved of Dr. Blaney's statement as to the necessity for those roads, but he should like to be enlightened upon one thing before giving his vote. Was this proposition for a loan only? It was not intended to sanction the carrying out of the scheme.

Mr. Maneckjee Beramji Dadabhoy could not give his consent to vote in favour of the resolution without being previously informed of the various details of the scheme. He, therefore, as an amendment, moved "that the consideration of this subject be deferred at present, and the Commissioner be requested to furnish the details of the cost of laying down lines of roads in the Agripada district."

Mr. Dinshaw Edulji Wacha seconded.

Mr. K. N. Kabraji, although opposed to large finanical schemes, was of opinion this was one which ought to be proceeded with.

Mr. Harold King was of opinion that the loan should not extend over less than sixty years, and that this point should be pressed home to Government.

Mr. Carroll supported the resolution.

The Municipal Commissioner said he had not had the advantage of being present at the commencement of the discussion, and he had no wish to go over the ground that had already been dwelt upon. He felt that the subject was a very important one, because the members of the Corporation had it in their power to bring about for Bombay the very greatest blessing that Bombay could ever have, or to postpone that improvement for an unlimited time. He was sorry if, as Mr. Carroll had said, they should neglect to profit by the experience of other cities. It was the observance of those principles upon which those great street improvements in various cities had been carried out that they could carry out in Bombay the improvements so urgently required, but the expense should be commensurate with the revenues of the city. He would hope with Mr. King that the Government of India were more rationally liberal with regard to loans. Some day or other he believed that Government would make up to the requirements of a vast and growing city like Bombay—the most important city in India—and grant them the terms of loan which every important city in England had long ago secured. In view of the difficulty that might be experienced in dealing with the owners of property in streets where it was desirable to make improvements, the Commissioner suggested that some special form of arbitration should be introduced. He would like to see, he said, a special board presided over by an independent judicial authority, an assessor appointed by the Corporation, and an assessor appointed by the house-owners in each street selected for improvement. In conclusion, he wished to impress upon every member that he was voting upon a subject full of the greatest importance to the city, and one of the greatest schemes that could be developed for the sanitary improvement of the city.

Dr. Balchandra expressed himself in sympathy with Dr. Blaney's motion.

Dr. Blaney in reply said it was now a question for them to decide whether this was to be regarded as an era in the forward sanitation of Bombay, or whether it was to be written in letters of black that they were going back. Those who had not been convinced by the arguments of the Commissioner, he was afraid would never be convinced at all.

The President having put Dr. Blaney's motion and amendment to the meeting, the former was carried by a large majority.

LIGHTING OF THE STREETS.

Mr. Kabraji moved: "That as the present contract with the Bombay Gas Company comes to an end on 30th June 1890, the Corporation be requested, as recommended by the Commissioner in his letter No. 1696, dated 26th April 1889, to appoint a select committee of councillors to consider and report as to the means of public lighting which should be adopted upon the termination of the contract with the Gas Company. The committee to consist of Messrs. Alston, Carroll, Duxbury, Damodar Thakersay Mooljee, Colonel Merewether, and Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban." He was glad to see, he said, that it had been confirmed by the Municipal Commissioner himself that the lighting of Bombay streets was simply disgraceful. The inhabitants were almost unanimous in favour of electric lighting being introduced. They had had electric light before in some important new roads, but the failure of the supply was not the fault of the Municipality or of the light itself, but simply through the collapse of the company who supplied it. He thought the select committee now proposed to be appointed could discuss the question as to the reintroduction of electric light into Bombay

Mr. King seconded.

Mr. M. B. Dadabhai suggested that the Committee be asked to send in a report within three months.

On the motion of Mr. Banaji, the Hon. Mr. Sayani was added to the committee.

Mr. Dadabhai then asked if his suggestion had been accepted.

The President said it had not.

Mr. Dadabhai said he would then require to put it in the form of an amendment.

The President, however, requested Mr. Dadabhai to sit down on the ground that he was not in order.

The motion was then carried.

PROPOSAL TO ERECT ARCADES.

Mr. Carroll proposed: "That as proposed by the Acting Commissioner in his letter No. 12,428, dated 20th October 1888, the Corporation be recommended to accord their sanction to permission being given by the Commissioner to the erection of arcades in the streets mentioned in the following list:—"1. Fort Street; 2, Carnac Road; 3, Parel Road, from Paidhoni northwards; 4, Grant Road." *Note.*—The streets in which arcades are allowed are: 1, Rampart Row; 2, Esplanade Road; 3, Hornby Road; 4, Fuller Road; 5, Elphinstone Circle; 6, Colaba Causeway; 7, Abdul Rahiman Street."

Mr. Gubbay seconded.

Dr. Arnott was not quite satisfied about the propriety of having arcades in some of the streets. He quite agreed that arcades in certain streets would be an advantage, as in Elphinstone Circle and Rampart Row, but in the crowded partof the native town he should like to ask the Commissioner of Police as to the propriety of erecting arcades there where thieves and beggars congregated, and where they were already difficult enough to manage.

The Hon. Mr. Sayani was opposed to the motion on the ground that it would be the means of preventing air and light entering the buildings, and Bombay was overcrowded enough already.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee supported the resolution on the very grounds that Mr. Sayani objected to it, denying that the arcades would obstruct light and air.

Dr. Blaney had always objected to arcades from sanitary and police grounds.

Mr. Kapadia said that where the roads were wide enough he saw no objection to arcades.

Dr. Balchandra was opposed to the motion on sanitary grounds, and that it would interfere with ventilation.

Mr. Banajee moved an amendment: "That in the opinion of this Corporation no arcades be allowed except in the streets in which they have already been sanctioned, namely, Rampart Row, Esplanade Road, Fuller Road, Elphinstone Circle, Colaba Causeway, and Abdul Rahiman Street, or streets made over or to be made over by the Port Trustees."

The amendment being seconded, a vote was taken, when the amendment was carried.

The Corporation afterwards adjourned.

TIGERS AT KHANDALLA.

COLONEL LATOUCHE'S shikaring party made a good bag on Saturday last at Khandalla. Four tigers were seen in one beat by the party, but the beaters testify to having seen five. Of these, three were bagged—a tigress and two full-grown cubs. The tiger fell to Mr. Goring Jones, Durham Light Infantry, for one ball. Colonel Butler dropped one of the cubs dead and wounded the other, which was killed by Dr. Jones. The total bag of the party up to date has been four tigers and two panthers.

THE SURAT FIRE RELIEF FUND, 1889.

THE following subscriptions were received into the Bank of Bombay yesterday on account of the above fund:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Messrs. Visram Ebrahim and Co.	500	0	0
Mr. Narayanjee Mooljee	351	0	0
Manager, Master, Clerks, and Labourers Oriental S. and W. Co.	449	4	6
Do. do. Colaba Branch...	266	4	0
Office and Mill establishment, City of Bombay Manufacturing Co., Ld.	111	10	6
Mr. Haji Jacob Purta	250	0	0
The Clerks and Workmen of the Alexandra and E. D. Sassoon Mills	301	4	0
Lodge Cyrus 1359, E. C.	100	0	0
Meherban Shrinivasrow Pandit, Panch Pratinidhi, Chief of Aundh	200	0	0
Total ...Rs.	2,529	7	0
Amount previously acknowledged...	84,826	15	0
Total ...Rs.	87,356	6	0

MILITARY NEWS

IT is now anticipated that only some 15,000 of the new magazine rifles will be ready for issue this year to British troops in India.

DURING the current year not only will the horse and field batteries in India receive a further instalment of breech-loading guns, but a supply of the new heavy guns will also be sent out.

LT.-COL. GLANCY, R.E., has invented a new transport cart. It was designed to enable the soldiers of the garrison of Newcastle, the hill station of Jamaica, to bring up the malt liquors for their canteen from Gordon Town, a distance of 5½ miles, the difference of level being 3,000ft. The Commissariat have made successful experiments in bringing their stores up to Newcastle by means of these carts, and they are likely to be adopted for this service. The cart has been favourably received by the War Office.

THE War Office has decided to mobilise a large number of the provincial brigades during the summer, and in some cases the dates and times have already been fixed. The Clyde Brigade, the largest organisation of the kind, and containing in all seventeen battalions, is to be partially assembled at Irvine in July; the Mersy Brigade at Conway in June; the Manchester and Staffordshire Brigades on Cannock Chase respectively in June and August, the West and East Yorkshire Brigades at Blackpool in June and August; the North Midland at Worksop, in July; the Northern Counties at Morecambe, also in July; and the Tyne and Tees at Morpeth, in June. In each case the brigadiers-general will have the command, and the mobilisation will last for at least eight days.

PRINCE GEORGE of Wales, who will leave Sandringham in a day or two, will, it is understood, not go back to the Northumberland, but will join the Excellent for gunnery practice, and afterwards take command of a torpedo boat in the naval manœuvres.

A VERY exciting ocean race recently terminated between three well-known trans-Atlantic liners from Sandyhook, New York, to Browhead, on the Irish coast. The Cunard liner Gallia, Inman liner City of Berlin, and White Star liner Adriatic left Sandyhook together on Wednesday, April 10, at 5 p.m. for Queenstown. For the three following days the steamships were unable to outstep each other, although their engines were driven full speed. Much excitement prevailed among the passengers, and bets were freely laid. On the fourth day the Gallia gained a good lead of the two others amid much cheering, and the City of Berlin left the Adriatic behind. Henceforward they never sighted each other, and they were timed as follows on April 18, passing Browhead Signal Station on the Irish coast, the Gallia accomplishing the passage in seven days nineteen hours and leading the Berlin by two hours twenty minutes—Gallia, 11-45 a.m.; City of Berlin, 2-5 p.m.; and Adriatic, 3-25 p.m.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist, and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub, awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslowe's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE PORBANDAR SHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PORBANDAR, MAY 10.

THE "Porbandar Show," which was announced some time ago in the Bombay papers to take place under the patronage of H. E. Lord Reay, was opened on Monday, the 6th, and continued open on the Tuesday and Wednesday following. Owing to years of apathy and neglect, the natural productions of the State had fallen to zero. Neglect and injudicious taxation had almost stamped out all enterprise, and the object of the Show has been to revive and develop local industries and manufactures, and to bring home to the people the capabilities of their own home produce, and by comparison with foreign manufactures to show them the great room there is for improvement in all branches of local art. Competition from other States in the province of Kattyawar and from other parts of the Bombay Presidency was freely invited on very liberal terms, and the result has been satisfactory to a degree. The following is an abridged copy of the programme issued by the Administrator:—

PORBANDAR SHOW.

Under the patronage of H. E. the Right Hon. Lord Reay, G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay.

H. E. the Governor's Prize.—For the best exhibit in the Show by a native of Porbandar State.

H. H. the Rana's Prizes.—For the best bands of native music of not less than three performers. For the best piece of carving in Porbandar stone.

H. H. the Nawab of Junagadh's Prizes.—The best student of Arabic in Porbandar Madressa.

The Administrator's Prizes.—For the cleanest, neatest, and smartest boat and crew in a Porbandar harbour; crew not to exceed 8 in number. For the best piece of leather work in the Show.

Kunwar Shri Bhavshangji's Prizes.—For the best foals by "Royal Chief." For the best piece of silk weaving by a resident of Porbandar.

The Honorary Secretaries' Prize.—The best piece of household furniture made in Porbandar State.

Vakil Govin[illegible]abhai's Prize.—The best collection of grain and other seeds.

Vakil Kalianrai Chhabildass' Prize.—The best piece of cotton weaving by a resident of Porbandar State.

Vakil Dalerai Umiashankar's Prize.—The best piece of weaving in wool by a resident of Porbandar State.

The Shetts' Prizes.—Presented by the Shetts of Porbandar town as follows:—The best wooden box by a resident in Porbandar State; the second best wooden box by a resident in Porbandar State; the best cart by a resident in Porbandar State; the best agricultural implement by a resident in Porbandar State; the second best by a resident in Porbandar State; the best piece of blacksmith's work by a resident in Porbandar State; the second best piece of blacksmith's work by a resident of Porbandar State; the best and Rs. 5 for the second best sample of raw wool; the best and Rs. 5 for the second best sample of raw cotton; the best sample of ghee.

Mr. Drew, C. E.'s Prizes.—The best pair of agricultural bullocks.

Prizes will also be given by the State as follows:—Rs. 200 for model of a jungly wind-mill; the best pair of shoes by a Porbandar mochi; the best sample of pottery, open to all; the best sample of pottery, made in Porbandar; the best collection of vegetables; the best piece of weaving, partly in cotton and partly in silk.

Mrs. Sandford's, Miss Read's, Mr. Shadbolt's, and Mr. Tudball's prizes.

Tents and sheds for the different sections of exhibits were erected on the maidan in front of the town and enclosed by temporary wooden railings. The entrance to the enclosure was through a handsome wooden arch, over which appeared in large letters "Porbandar Show, 1889." An avenue of venetian masts and flags of divers colours led to the principal shamiana or darbar tent, which was reserved during the Show for the recitation of Sanscrit, Arabic, and Gujerathi compositions, and at the conclusion of the Show for the Darbar and distribution of prizes. From a high bamboo mast resting on a basement of Porbandar stone near the Darbar tent fluttered the flag of the Jetwah family—the Ranas of Porbandar. In the enclosure near the entrance the excellent brass band of the Gondal State, kindly lent for the occasion by H. H. the Thakor, played at intervals, European and Gujerathi music. For the past fortnight Porbandar has been in a most unwonted state of bustle and activity, preparing for the great event, and during the few days preceding the opening of the Show exhibits have poured in from all sides. Friday's steamer brought in large consignments of furniture from Bombay and the School of Industry at Ratnagiri, besides pottery and metal and plaster casts from the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy School of Art, Bombay. On Saturday the material train from Dhorajee brought several track-loads of exhibits from Gondal, Bhownagar, and other States, and on Sunday the judges began their arduous duties. The tents and sheds were numbered for convenience sake according to sections, and I shall give a brief description of each *seriatim*.

WOODWORK, TOYS, AND MODELS.

There was a great variety of woodwork in this department from exquisitely finished European articles to the roughly hewn efforts of the village *sutar*. The first prize for local work was awarded to Mr. Hemchund Darey, whose articles, as the administrator subsequently remarked in his speech, compared favourably with exhibits from Bombay and Ratnagiri. Prizes, however, were not confined to works of art as the object of the Show was not to distinguish finished workmen, but to encourage the village "botch" to higher effort. Prizes, therefore, were awarded to articles, however rough, which bore evidence of care and industry on the part of the maker. The model carts and full-rigged country craft were almost perfect of their kind, and were immediately bought up by European visitors to the Show. There was a large variety of barbaric toys, some provided with the rudest mechanical appliances, probably the invention of ages gone by, but it was extremely gratifying to those interested in the Show to see how keenly almost every village, great and small, had come forward with its representative article. Before concluding my remarks in this department, I must not omit to mention one enterprising exhibitor, Mr. Sorabjee Billimoria, whose display of the beautiful inlaid work of Surat was highly creditable. He has been awarded a silver medal "honoris causa," and succeeded in selling a fair number of his exhibits.

RAW PRODUCE.

This was perhaps the most interesting tent in the Show, and was specially noticed at the Darbar by the Administrator in his speech. A number of fibres, gums, bark, and wood from the forest reserves in the Barda Hill were exhibited by Rao Saheb Jeykrishna, curator of forests and gardens. The exhibits under this head were so numerous that I must content myself with selecting only a few of the most prominent. A fibre produced from the khakhara or pallas (Butea frondosa), which grows in the wildest profusion almost all over the State, makes ropes which will bear as great a strain as coir, and is used largely for this purpose by the graziers and cultivators. In appearance it is a long white fibre, very similar to hemp, but not so soft. The charel or wavla (Ulmus integrifolia) grows wild in the Barda Hills, but is not found in the plains. It yields a fibre softer, but not so strong as the khakhara and is not obtainable in such large quantities. Among the many other specimens of fibre exhibited, I can only find room to notice are the atedi or mooradshyng (Helictris isora), which is as plentiful as the khakhara, and is specially used by hill people, while the gundi or bhoker (Cordia angustifolia) yields an excellent fibre, and is grown in dense hedges round gardens to protect the shrubs from the oorda, a kind of timooni, at times prevalent at the beginning of the monsoon in this coast.

Among many varieties of bark the aval or turvar (Cacia auriculata), which is largely used in tanning, is found in large quantities almost all over the State, and is exported to Bombay in considerable quantities. The gudi (Indigo feratinctoria) grows wild in parts of the State, but in small quantities. It might be grown as an industry, but is now not cultivated, and is principally in a composition as a hair dye. Among the gums, goruda (Acacia suma) (not yet well identified) grows profusely all over and round the foot of the hills. It is largely used in the State, and is exported in small quantities. The exhibits of this article were in large crystal blocks, and made a handsome show. Among fruits found wild in the forest, the temru or temburni (Diospyros montana), a kind of small wild plum, grows in bushes all over the hills. It is greatly appreciated by the wandering graziers as food, and was formerly taxed by the Darbar. It

has, however, been exempted by the British Administrator from all dues as has also the fruit rana or kirne (Mimusops exendra), delicious to the palate of the accustomed. There was a very fair exhibition of other forest and garden produce, manures and cultivated grasses, which it is hardly necessary to notice separately. Guinea grass and lucern were introduced two years ago by the administration, and are now grown in large quantities in the State gardens. The State gardens have also supplied guinea grass roots free to cultivators and others, and this useful green stuff is now slowly spreading and can be purchased in the bazaar, though not yet in large quantities. We now pass on to agricultural instruments. Four ploughs were exhibited, one of iron obtained from a European firm at Madras, Messrs. Massey & Co., and three wooden ploughs of local make. It was found that the wooden plough shod with iron was more suitable to the soil of this State. Seed drills and sugar mills need no special mention. The sugar mills of European make were greatly admired by the cultivators, as they press the cane more effectually than their own, but they are much smaller than the local mills, which are fairly well adapted to the ordinary requirements of the place. There was a very fine show of grain, wool, and ghee, which are specially noticed in the Administrator's speech.

STONE CARVING, METAL WORK, &c.

Porbandar stone is too well known to need any introduction, and the beautiful specimens of carving in this department of the Show proved that stone-carving in this State might be brought to a much higher degree of perfection than has hitherto been obtained. Two specimens of carving in pure white stone, in imitation of the marble trellis work, and ornamentation of the old buildings of Delhi and Agra, were exhibited by a Hindustani workman lately imported by the Administrator and were greatly admired. Several handsome brackets and cornices were also exhibited by Porbandar and Jamnagar workmen, who only want designs and encouragement to be quite independent of foreign aid. Plaster casts from Bhavnagar and the School of Art, Bombay, were much admired, while a marble bust from Bhavnagar attracted special attention.

There was a fairly good show of gold and silver ornaments, principally of local manufacture. Some of the designs were pretty, but, like most Indian jewellery, there was a want of finish. By the side of some pictures by local artists was placed "The Old Subedar," an oil-painting by the late Colonel Frank James, P. W. O., 2nd Grenadiers. The contrast between the beautiful picture of the European artist and the native daubs was almost too great, but will, no doubt, convey its lesson.

TEXTILE FABRICS AND POTTERY.

This was certainly the prettiest room in the Show. Exhibits were numerous and on the whole good. There was much florid colouring, and the woollen, cotton, and silk goods were artistically draped and arranged on counters so as to lend a very pleasing effect to the whole. This department was arranged and the exhibits judged by two English ladies of the station, to whom a debt of gratitude is due. I had heard much of Porbandar silk, and was anxious to see a specimen. The silk is good and well woven, but is destroyed by being saturated with some glutinous substance to impart to it a false lustre, which suits the people's taste. To the European eye it has merely the appearance of very inferior shiny calico. Silk exhibits from Ahmedabad and Junagadh were better in every way than the local exhihits. The Porbandar woollen exhibits, however, carried the palm against all. There were several woollen cloths, hand-woven, the texture of which was beautiful—so soft that they might be crushed in the hand like silk. This department also contained a number of handsome razais (quilts), patchwork quilts, needle-work by the girls of the State school, Berlin-wool work and others too numerous to mention. The display of local pottery was excellent, and a great many exhibits were quite up to the standard of those received from the School of Art. This department, which was perhaps one of the most useful in the Show, received special encouragement, no fewer than eighty-four prizes having been distributed—some, of course, of very small value, but all in the way of encouragement.

LEATHER WORK.

This branch may be dismissed with but few words. The leather work has not attained to a very high standard, but there was sufficient competition to show that it is susceptible of development. There were some fairly well-tanned hides by local Chamars, but they would not compare with those from Poona, alongside which they were exhibited. A set of single harness, brass-mounted, by a local mochi, was well above the average of provincial work and won a well-deserved prize.

A DURBAR.

On Wednesday evening the proceedings ended with a Darbar, at which Mr. Lely, the Administrator, and H. H. the Rana, presided. All guests arrived at 5 o'clock, and Mr. Lely and the Rana about ten minutes later. As the State carriage entered the enclosure a salute of 11 guns was fired for His Highness, a police-guard presented arms, and the band played God save the Queen. Among those present were Kumar Shri Bhaisingji, Kumar Shri Wajesingji, Major Hunter, Mrs. Thom, Mr. and Mrs. Sandford, Mrs. Humfrey, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, Miss Beaumont, Mr. Davis, and Mr. O'Shea, besides all the prominent native officials of the State and a number of leading merchants and others. Everybody being seated Mr. Lely said :—

Your Highness, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—My very first word must be of deep gratitude on behalf of the Porbandar people for the cordial and effective help from so many quarters, which has made this Show of ours what it may now fairly claim to be—a remarkable success. When the proposal was first made the four great Durbars of Junagadh, Jamnagar, Bhownagar, and Gondal, and everyone else to whom we applied, whether British or native, whether merchant, artist, or official, replied in one form of words or another. "We are glad to help those who are trying to help themselves." H. H. of Junagadh of his own motion sent a handsome donation towards a prize fund, and was followed by all the local English residents and several others. The merchants of Porbandar spontaneously met together and collected without any official intervention nearly Rs. 600, so that we have in hand for distribution altogether about Rs. 1,000 over and above the main expenditure, which of course is borne by the State. Even with all this we should have come to a deadlock but for the executive committee and the judges, who came so readily to the help of our venture in its final stage. Speaking of but one section—that of textile fabrics—I only wish all the Porbandar people could know of all the time and trouble given for no possible object but their good by two English ladies. The three hon. secretaries have also done excellent work, and I cannot pass over the name of Mr. Jhaverchund Mulchand, the Assistant State Engineer, whose zeal and skill in fitting up the show-yard has been invaluable. The result of all this is before us. We have in all, 1,835 exhibits by 802 exhibitors, of whom no less than 692 are residents within your Highness's territory. If we deduct a hundred articles for the town of Porbandar, this gives an average of nearly seven exhibits per village—a fact which shows better than any words how thoroughly the humblest folk have put their hearts into the work. If we can only pull all together like this for a few years, your Highness will soon be in the front rank of minor Chiefs. As for prizes, our aim has been to distribute many small ones as seed corn for the future, and we have awarded something to 300 exhibitors. We could not give to every one, but we hope that those who now go empty away will try again next time. We are told that over a certain gateway it was written "Abandon hope all ye that enter here." That is not exactly the motto of the Porbandar Show, and yet we may adopt it almost word for word. If Mr. Sandford wants an inscription for his arch next year, we will ask him to write up "Never abandon hope all ye that enter here." I hope we may all have derived some little instruction and amusement during the last three days, but by far the most interesting feature of the Show is that it bristles with hints for future endeavour. I will only tax your patience just now by noticing a few. To begin with the raw wool. We sent beforehand samples grown in the State to Sir Chas. Forbes and Co., who kindly furnished us with an opinion on them. As to one parcel they say: "It is a very nice clip indeed, and will compare on equal terms with the growths from some of the best flocks elsewhere in India." This is very satisfactory so far as it goes, but we also find that among a number of samples, good, bad, and indifferent, brought by local growers to the Show, two are actually better than the sample which was submitted to Messrs. Forbes, being both finer in staple and better washed. Now, on consulting with the graziers, it turns out that these superior fleeces are directly traced to some rams which were introduced into the State from Jamnagar and Okhamandal about 25 years ago. The moral is clear, viz., that we should not spend money in importing foreign animals, but try to raise by local means the whole outturn to the standard of our best samples. Passing on to cotton we find that a sample from Bakharla takes the first prize, even over the head of a sample from Broach, though it is only fair to say that Mr. Drennan, to whom we are much indebted for help in this department, says that owing to the bad season the sample of fine Broach he has sent us does not represent an average. Still the fact remains that the country round Bakharla can produce a staple of high value, and if our friends, the Mers, will give up quarrelling, and bring all their waste land under cultivation, they will be stronger pillars of Jethwaraj than they ever were even in the past. Then, again, I need not remind you of the excellent collection of forest products which have hitherto lain hidden in the Barda Hills, but have now been brought to light by my friend, Mr. Jeykrishna. We have decided to award to him H. E. the Governor's prize for the best exhibit in the Show by a local resident, but the only item in it which I can notice now is the two samples of oats, one of them grown in England and the other in the Trawada Garden. Considering that we made mistakes both in the time and manner of sowing the local crop, it must be admitted to be most promising, and perhaps some day, with the aid of our cheap sea carriage, the oats of Porbandar may be as favourably known in the Bombay market as our ghee and stone already are. That reminds me that the 12 exhibits of ghee are all so good that the jury could not find it in their hearts to leave any out in the cold, and have distributed the prize-money over the whole lot. Ladies and gentlemen, I must hurry on through the woodwork, where a cabinet shown by Mr. Hemchund of Porbandar holds its own, in my opinion, for artistic design, against even the beautiful work of Ratnagiri, through the pottery, where a gracefully decorated chilam and several well-made vessels show what Porbandar Kumbhars can do if they try; and through the fine display of textile fabrics, in which, the judges inform me, many of the local manufactures are of very high merit. I was particularly struck with a woollen cloth from Chhaya, the maker of which had to send all the way to Dhoraji for yarn, as none here is spun fine enough. This is not as it should be. In the section of horses and cattle, the best we can say is that we do not expect much, and we have not been disappointed. We must do better in the future. The two new agricultural carts, the two new sugarcane presses, Messrs. Massey and Co.'s plough, and last, though not least, the jungly windmills have excited great interest, but must await a test more satisfactory than any exhibition can afford, viz., that of a year's actual use in the fields of the people. Lastly, let me mention the very pretty collection of carvings in the local stone. It seems to me that Porbandar is the natural home for a school of stone-carving for domestic and architectural use. Every year we send down to Bombay large cargoes of stone in the rough. Why should we not also send the same stone wrought into beautiful brackets, gokhlas, jhalis, and so on? Only the few and wealthy can build a house or a frontage in Bombay entirely of Porbandar stone, but there must be many of the middle class, I should think, who would be glad to introduce into their buildings pretty ornamental details, if they could get them ready to hand at a moderate price. We shall send a few specimens to Bombay as a trial, and meanwhile it was a great pleasure to me the other evening to get a request from the stone-cutters of the town that the plaster casts kindly sent by Mr. Griffiths and the Bhavnagar Durbar, might be kept here for them to copy. It showed that the leaven was working. The keynote of the whole business I take to be this—that any real improvement must be the handiwork of the people themselves. We may cover your country with roads and bridges; we may give you better laws and an efficient police; we may even send the schoolmaster abroad to every house; but unless you draw all these things into your blood—into the blood of your national life—they will only be a badly fitting garment which the first wind of change will blow away, leaving you as bare as before. So this year we have begun at the very beginning of things. An English divine once said that he would not give much for the religion of a man if his very cat and dog were not the better for it. And so I would say, that the civilization of a people is worth very little unless their tables and chairs are the better for it, sounder and truer in workmanship, more graceful in form, more fitted for use. It is often said that India has long been conservative and stationary. Believe me, nothing in this world is stationary, not even the everlasting hills. Every people is on the march; and if it is not going forwards, it is sinking deeper in the mud. In many parts of India men are putting their shoulders to the wheel to get themselves out of the mud, and "progress" has become a catchword. No doubt, much of it is real, but what we have to ask ourselves ever is this—Is it the free and healthy evolution of men's faculties, or is it a mere huddling on of Western clothes? Take the railway for example. A man may now-a-days sit in the train at Porbandar and be carried to Dhoraji in two or three hours, but be of precious little use when he gets there. Neither the world nor himself would have been a bit the worse off if he had stayed where he was. We may go further still than that. If he uses the railway as an easy means of smuggling into the market and foisting on the buyer sanded or salted cotton, then the railway, so far, is a curse to him and to the community of which he is a member. If he uses it to turn his back on his own country; if he gains nothing by it but a distaste for home pleasures and home duties, then again I say it is a curse to him and to his country. We want to see you use it as a means, if you can afford it, of seeing men and cities, of going abroad and learning that (to adopt the words of Geraint) "the rustic cackle of your gain" is *not* "the murmer of the world," use it, too, if you can as a means of honestly making money, and then bring back the knowledge and wealth you have gained to your own people. If you want to build a house for yourself and your children, don't build it of stucco and trumpery cast-iron, so-called ornaments, but of the beautiful stone of your own hills, fashioned into beautiful form by your own craftsmen. However small and modest, let it be a genuine expression of your own wants and feelings, and when you have made it ready don't fill it with musical boxes and looking glasses and gaudy prints—the cast-off friperry of another land—but with the loving and graceful work of your own countrymen. "To your own selves be true." This, then, is the underdrift of our Show. To my mind there is more meaning and more promise for India in the humblest pair of nut crackers in yonder tent which has been fashioned with patience and pains by a son of the soil than there is in all the patent machines that were ever imported—just as there is more hope of the future forest in the tiniest plant that is rooted in our Barda Hills, rocky though they are, than there is in piles of ready cut and dried timber, though it be the best that ever floated to us from the Malabar Coast. It may be allowed even to such a prosaic person as a British Administrator occasionally to dream dreams. One of my dreams is that this Show may become an annual festival, where the Rana Saheb, the head of your ancient Jethwa house, may gather his people about him as in a family circle and take stock with them of the results of the year. I see the cultivator bringing the choicest samples of his crop—perhaps a new variety he has successfully grown or the product of some little improvement in tillage—I see him bringing the fruit of his land and labour to lay before the Rana, with the hope of winning his approval, and not without hope, too, of getting a pugree to swagger in before his friends. I see the artizan bringing his favourite bit of work on which he has been spending his leisure hours, or perhaps in his head some little invention which a hundred rupees from the Darbar may enable him to put into shape. I see, too, a modest, industrious little band of Sanscrit scholars arising out of your local pathshala, to make the name of Porbandar and its chief not unknown among learned men in Oxford and Vienna. Possibly, too, if fortune favours you, there may arise among you the poet who shall stir the hearts of the people in their own vernacular—the singer of the morning of modern India—first encouraged to try his voice by the poetry prize. And so in this homely and friendly gathering the Chief and people may be drawn closer together, not so much by the old-world loyalty, which is the child of mere custom and not far removed from animal instinct, but by pride in each other and by common interest in the common weal. It was for such a purpose and for no other that we two or three Englishmen and Englishwomen have been placed among you for a while by Government, whose servants we are; and if the dream comes true, or only half true, I am sure that the kind friends who have helped so well will not think their time and labour misspent on the Porbandar Show of 1889."

Mr. Lely spoke throughout with an eloquence and an intensity of feeling that must have carried conviction to every English-speaking person present. The latter part of his speech seemed to come straight from the heart, and we could not but feel that it was not the mere veneer of modern civilization, but real and lasting improvement which the speaker had sought in the course of his administration to give to the people. I do not think it is too much to say that the benefits which will result from this Show can be overestimated. The way in which each village contributed its mite in the way of carpentry, iron-work, weaving, &c., &c., showed the confidence which has been bred by only two years of stable administration. The people flocked in from all parts of the State as well as from neighbouring States. The maidan and Show tents were thronged with men, women, and children. To some it was a holiday; to all it was instruction of the most practical kind. There was real interest depicted on the faces of the groups of kunbis and semi-nomadic Rabaris as they viewed their own exhibits side by side with those of others. One old fellow facetiously remarked that they had been to "Walayt" (England) now and saw what fine things could be made. The Show, it is hoped, will be an annual occurrence. As this is the first of the kind that has taken place here, too much cannot be said in its praise.

THE OPENING OF OKLAHOMA.

On Monday (22nd ult.), as our telegraphic column briefly told, the territory known as Oklahoma, or as the word signifies in the Chickasaw language, "the beautiful land," was, under the recent proclamation of the President of the United States, thrown open for settlement.

General Merrit ordered the troops to take possession of all the guns and pistols of the settlers, so as to prevent possible bloodshed. Several hundreds of the settlers gained a clandestine entrance before noon. A fatal affray is reported on the Chocktaw nation boundary. On Saturday twenty-five brothers named Arnold with their teams attempted to pass other boomers on the road. A fight followed for the right of way, and three of the brothers were killed. The scenes attending the rush are described as unparalleled, the uninhabited country suddenly teeming with people.

THE NIGHT BEFORE "THE RUSH."

There were fully 50,000 people waiting on the borders of Oklahoma when morning broke impatient to start for what had been for months past their Promised Land. Many attempts were made during the night to elude the vigilance of the troops. About midnight thousands began to cross the Canadian river which forms the border-line at the temporary settlement called Purcell, using every possible contrivance to float themselves over the swollen current. Some were successful in escaping arrest after crossing; but the larger number were seized and taken back some three or four times. It was a wild night in all the extraordinary camps or settlements stretched for miles along the border. The "boomers" were busily packing their effects upon horses and mules and in wagons, to be ready to start immediately the clock struck noon. Crowds of excited men rode about shouting and firing pistols, while from the outskirts were heard repeated volleys of guns where the troops and "boomers" were fighting. Throughout Saturday and Sunday the trains had been bringing fresh arrivals, and they continued pouring in during the forenoon. Over 5,000 came on Sunday, and as many more on Monday. Horses were in great demand. A "boomer" in Purcell paid £100 for a fleet horse on Sunday. There were many such instances, and when noon came these fleet horsemen were flying over the border in all directions to obtain first ownership.

TAKING POSSESSION.

The scene when the hour arrived was (says the *Daily News'* correspondent) extraordinary. An uninhabited country was literally being turned almost instantly into a country teeming with people. All conceivable varieties of vehicles loaded with household goods, women, and children, started in the simultaneous rush for miles along the border. Every description of wheeled vehicle obtainable was pressed into service. All the men were armed, and so intoxicated by the excitement that they were ready to shoot one another on the slightest provocation. There were many professional thieves in the crowd, and many poor "boomers" were heard wailing that they had been robbed of all the money they had in the world. There were five times as many people as could find desirable land for settlement in Oklahoma, and this fact gave desperation to the rush for possession. By nightfall 10,000 settlers had not only secured possession of all the desirable land, but they must hold it against four times their own number of disappointed men. The lucky possessors were residents, when darkness fell, of large towns which had no existence a few hours before. These towns within a short time will furnish homes and subsistence to the greater part of the settlers, but hundreds will be left destitute either to die of privation or to straggle back to their former homes.

A FATAL SCRAMBLE.

The correspondent of the London *New York Herald*, telegraphing on Monday night, gives some graphic details of the mad rush to secure claims. Punctually at noon a trumpeter of cavalry sounded the dinner-call which was the signal agreed upon for the start. Away dashed horsemen across the line into Oklahoma in a mad gallop, fiercely lashing their horses. They were followed closely by buggies, buckboards, and road wagons and the rear was brought up by heavy drays, all struggling up the steep incline. In several instances the racing was close enough to be intensely exciting; the horses running side by side under whip and spur, and the riders paying but little attention to each other they keeping their eyes straight ahead. At intervals one would pull up his pony, jump from the saddle, and then, taking his hat from his head, would wave it with loud hurrahs as a signal that he was on his chosen claim. There were no stakes, no marks, nothing to guide them; but their eyes and their judgment. From the claims to Guthrie Usbon, where the land offices are situated, was another race. As fast as the men were squatted the horses were saddled, and then sent jumping toward the treacherous Cimarron. Fords were disregarded, and the horses were plunged into the boiling waters at whatever point they reached the stream. Many of them carried their daring riders safely out of danger, but others fell into the deadly quicksands, and were swallowed alive. It is safe to say that to-night every farm in the territory is in the possession of one or more claimant, and that there are from 20,000 to 30,000 more wandering aimlessly about in search of land.

LOT-SEEKERS AT WORK.

At one o'clock the first train-load of town lot-seekers from the north pulled into Guthrie, the proposed capital, and before the train had materially slackened speed hundreds of men jumped from the carriage steps and some even from the windows with blankets, guns, and spades, and went racing up the slope. The lot-seekers began the laying of lots with wonderful rapidity and in less than half-an-hour Broadway, the prospective main street, had been extended a mile east from the station. As this train reached Alfred, the first station in Oklahoma, the passengers saw, hung in effigy, a supposed claim-jumper, which was intended to serve as a striking suggestion of what might be expected by the jumpers. Between 20,000 and 30,000 people arrived by the Santa Fe Road, which ran twenty immense trains from Arkansas City with men clinging to the hand-rails of the carriages. Those who had no tents, or whose tents had not arrived on the trains were seated comfortably on the grass, holding down their claims. How they were to pass the night they did not know.

A POST-OFFICE AND A BANK.

One who has never seen a Western town take form or shape cannot comprehend how quickly a full-rigged city with a boom can be put in running motion. Guthrie already has a main street, Harrison-street, and Guthrie-avenue, and Oklahoma-avenue. On Monday morning it was a wilderness, and in the afternoon at four o'clock the first municipal election occurred. The election notice appeared in the *Oklahoma Herald* and nearly 10,000 votes were polled. The leading candidates for mayor were Adjutant-General Reice, of Illinois; William Constantine, of Springfield, Ohio; J. L. Sumner, of Arkansas City. The Bank of Oklahoma opened for business on Tuesday, with a capital stock of £10,000, and a post-office was also opened.

CLAIMANTS MURDERED.

An unpleasant feature was the large number of men who, with deputy-marshal's certificates, or as temporary railroad employès, entered the Territory before noon, and located much of the best land and many of the best town lots, before the soldiers could allow the genuine settlers to pass. A special despatch from Guthrie says that three men who took claims there were foully murdered by claim-jumpers. The names of the assailants and victims could not be learned; but a vigilance committee was scouring the country in search of the miscreants, who will be summarily dealt with if caught. Numbers left the land within a few days after it had been opened.

Everybody is admiring the wifely conduct of Queen Emma of Holland, who has refused to take any part of the Regency while her husband is alive. Her devotion to the aged and infirm King has been, says the Berlin correspondent of the *Glasgow Herald*, most exemplary. Though quite a girl when she married, she has never shown any taste for the pomps of her rank or for Court festivities, but has given herself up entirely to sick-room attendance and to the bringing-up of her child. The Dutch have a great respect for her, and she deserves it.

GENERAL BOULANGER IN LONDON.

The Belgian Ministry on Saturday, 20th ult., decided that the meetings of the Boulangist Committee in Brussels, if allowed to continue, could not fail to bring about difficulties between Belgium and the Government in Paris. M. Gautier Derasse, "Administrateur de la Surete Publique," was accordingly instructed to proceed to the Hotel Mengelle, and warn General Boulanger that if he did not, for a time at least, quit Belgian territory, the Government would be obliged to expel him. The General asked if he was to leave at once. M. Gautier Derasse replied that the authorities gave him time till Tuesday evening. In the course of further conversation the General informed him that he would go to England.

ARRIVAL IN LONDON.

General Boulanger travelled from Brussels to London on Wednesday, 24th ult., and alighted at Charing-cross Station. Long before the time appointed for the arrival of the special train from Dover the approaches to Charing-cross Station were thronged by a curious crowd, in which the French language was heard almost as frequently as English. The gates of the station were closed, and within the terminus barricades had been erected to stem the pressure of those who had obtained admission to the platform. Many of those who waited upon the platform or in the crowd outside wore rosettes of the Boulangist colours. Drawn up at the Continental arrival platform stood an open landau, horsed by a pair of fine bays, which had been provided to convey General Boulanger to the Bristol Hotel. The train, which was due at 3-15, arrived a minute or two before time, and as it stopped police and officials were busily occupied in clearing a lane to the landau. But the saloon carriage in which General Boulanger travelled drew up some distance down the platform. There was a rush of journalists and artists of the illustrated papers who had been busily sketching the historic equipage during the period of waiting and after the lapse of a minute or two a loud cheer was raised as the General descended. Many of those who surrounded the door of the saloon pressed forward to shake hands with the General. As soon as a path could be cleared he was conducted to his carriage being followed by three gentlemen, who were understood to be Count Dillon, M. Henri Rochefort fils, and M. Naquet, of divorce-law fame, who had travelled with him from Brussels.

HOW THE GENERAL LOOKED.

General Boulanger who looked very tired and rather battered—which was not to be wondered at since he was reported to have suffered severely while crossing the Channel this morning—is of medium height and of slight build. He has a frank and handsome, but not very distinguished-looking, face, with a moustache and a short brown beard inclining to auburn. His eyes are blue, and he might readily pass for an Englishman, so far as personal appearance is concerned. He wore an overcoat and cut-away morning coat of that dark-blue "diagonal" cloth so much beloved of Frenchmen, and dark trousers. His blue tie, ornamented with a silver medallion pin, looked as though it had seen service. As he walked along the platform he repeatedly bowed in acknowledgment of the cheers which had now been taken up beyond the barriers.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

At the door of the landau the General was stopped for a moment by a gentleman, apparently a stranger, with whom he shook hands, and who addressed him in French with a few words of welcome. A lady who accompanied him then presented the General with a bouquet of lilies and carnations, which he accepted with a pleasant smile and a profound bow, murmuring a few words of thanks, which were so low as to be inaudible even to those who were brushed by the General's coat. He appeared to be very nervous, and dropped the flowers; but immediately picked them up and stepped into the carriage. He was followed by his three travelling companions, one of whom gave the direction to the coachman "Bristol Hotel." As the carriage drove slowly along by the side of the platform, renewed cheers were raised by the crowd behind the barriers. Hundreds of hats were lifted and many ladies waved their pocket-handkerchiefs. General Boulanger, hat in hand, bowed repeatedly to right and left. A few hisses were mixed with the cheering; but they were speedily drowned in the loud "Hurrahs!" and cries of "Vive Boulanger!" which greeted him as the carriage emerged from the gateway into the open court-yard in front of the station. Most of the cheering was unmistakably British, and as the carriage crossed the road into Duncannon-street, on the way to Trafalgar-square, the hurrahs swelled into a roar. The crowd outside the station was very dense; and although here, as inside, there was some hissing, the assembly was evidently very favourably disposed towards the General. The hurrahs continued energetically until the carriage turned into Trafalgar-square. The pace, which had hitherto been slow by reason of the crowd, was then quickened and the carriage disappeared on its way to Burlington-gardens.

It is stated that French police agents swarmed in the crowd at Charing-cross, and that the Commissaire de Police of Calais was on the landing-stage at Dover.

Another account says:—On the arrival of General Boulanger at Charing-cross he was met by his cousin, Mr. Griffiths, whom he embraced affectionately. Mr. Tyrrwhitt, deputy-manager of the railway company, was introduced to the General, and meanwhile the crowd, in which the French element predominated, cheered loudly. Cries were raised of "Vive Boulanger" and "A bas le Tonkinois," this allusion to M. Jules Ferry being greatly relished by the General's compatriots.

INTERVIEWS WITH THE GENERAL.

A representative called at the Bristol Hotel and asked :—

"About your approaching trial, General, I suppose there is little doubt as to the result?"

"None whatever. What doubt could there be in reference to the fate of a white man who fell into the hands of bloodthirsty and cowardly savages? Not much, I should fancy. I shall have as much chance of escape as has the bull in the arena at Madrid when the picador has obtained permission to give him his *coup de grace*. There is one thing that I have already said a hundred times, and in my own interest I should be glad if it could be repeated ten million times; and that is if the French authorities would treat me like an ordinary individual accused of having broken the law, and bring me before the ordinary tribunal of my country, I would start for Paris by the first train and stand my trial, knowing, as I do, that without a shadow of doubt I should be triumphantly acquitted. It is often said that all Frenchmen are equal before the law. If that is not an amusing fiction, why am I not treated like any other Frenchman? Of course the answer to this is evident."

"What do you conceive will be the result of your condemnation? Will it entail your disqualification as a candidate in the coming elections? In other words, will it bring in its train a forfeiture of your civil rights?"

"Whether I am disqualified or not—and with regard to this the lawyers seem very uncertain—there is no doubt that I shall be elected by a large majority in most of the constituencies I decide to contest. Then, too, nine out of ten of my nominees are certain to be successful, and then—*qui vivra verra*."

"Are you satisfied, General, with your reception in this country?"

"Perfectly satisfied. I was quite unprepared for the kindness I have experienced on all sides. Many of the most famous of your compatriots have already called upon me I will not be so indiscreet as to mention their names; you can easily understand that a Cabinet Minister, for instance, who may be my private friend, would not care to involve himself or the Government of his country in a political discussion upon my account."

"How long do you intend to stay in England?"

"That is at present absolutely uncertain. I see that it is stated in some of your papers that I am likely to remain until October. I myself know nothing of this; it is entirely *en l'air*. This you will easily understand, for, as you are aware, political changes in France are very rapid. The present Government is only tolerated for reasons connected with the Exhibition. It exercises no real influence; it possesses no real power. The majority of Frenchmen are absolutely ignorant of the names of many of its members. It is as nothing. Its sole importance arises from the fact that for the moment it can be mischievous, just as a Cabinet composed of lunatics from a *maison de sante* could be mischievous."

"I am afraid you will not have formed a very favourable idea of our climate."

"No. I fear that I cannot flatter you on that score. It is thirty-eight years since I was in England, and the weather was bad enough then, but they tell me that during the last few years it has become worse than ever. At one time I never could understand why English people always talked about the weather; now it is perfectly plain. I should think that the weather was accountable for a large proportion of the suicides. Still I intend to make myself as comfortable as possible, and at any rate May, June, and July must be more or less pleasant months. *Au revoir.*"

To another interviewer General Boulanger said that he did not consider that his presence in London would embarrass the English Government. He seemed anxious to explain his departure from Brussels which town he said he left because Belgium was a neutral State. A deputation had waited on him in Brussels and presented an address, which he had received, as he would not be discourteous to any one but he purposely made no speech contenting himself with thanking the deputation for their presence. It was this incident, small in itself, that led to his withdrawal from Belgium. In this country, he believed, there would be no such restriction. He explained that it was not his present intention to issue any manifesto from this country but that he reserved to himself the right of doing so when the time was ripe, and when such a step would be favourable to his cause. He desired during his stay in this country to live quietly, and he did not wish the names of his visitors to be published. He was greatly impressed by his reception yesterday, particularly from the large number of Englishmen who cheered him. He knew they were Englishmen, he said, because they slapped him on the back and shouted "Hip, hurrah!" On a large table table in front of M. Boulanger were strewn hundreds of letters received this morning. Many of them contained sums of money contributed towards the expenses of the General's cause, ranging in amount from 5fr. to 1,000 fr.

INDIAN HONOURS AT THE EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.

The University of Edinburgh spring graduation ceremonial, at which principally the Arts degrees are conferred, took place on the 18th ult., in the Synod Hall, Castle Terrace, when the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Sir Syed Ahmed and upon three learned Anglo-Indians, *viz.*, Dr Aitchison, Dr. Day and Dr Stokes.

Professor Kirkpatrick submitted the names of the gentlemen, and in introducing them to the Chancellor said :—

SIR SYED AHMED.

I have first to ask your Lordship to confer the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, in absence, on Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, Bahadur, K.C.S.I.—Born in 1817, and descended from ancestors of distinction under the old Moghul Empire, Sir Syed was raised to the nobility by the last Emperor of Delhi in 1836. The following year he entered the British Civil Service, and was shortly afterwards appointed to a Judgeship. During the Mutiny of 1857 he behaved with noble heroism, and was instrumental in saving the lives of the twenty European residents at Bijnore, in the North-Western Provinces of India, a signal service for which he was rewarded with a pension and various honours. In 1876 he retired from the judicial service, and in 1878 his honourable official career was fitly crowned by his election as a member of the Viceregal Council. Parallel with his official life runs his still more distinguished career as a man of letters and a benefactor of India. In 1874 appeared his important "Archaelogical History of Delhi," followed by numerous pamphlets and articles on political and other subjects, essays on the Life of Mahommed, and many admirable and eloquent speeches, and in 1864 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society. In 1875 he founded the Mahommedan Anglo-Oriental College of Aligarh, an institution unique in character, chiefly destined to benefit his fellow-Mussulmans, but open to students of all races and creeds. In this greatest and most arduous work of his life he was powerfully seconded by the Viceroy, by the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir William Muir, and by other distinguished friends; and the College standing in the beautiful Muir Park and attended by several hundred students, is now beneficiently promoting higher education among the Mahommedan and other natives of India, and breaking down the barriers of racial prejudice. Sir Syed is therefore beloved and esteemed by all who share his enlightened views. He is the most illustrious Mohammedan subject of our Empress-Queen, and he is peculiarly worthy of this high academic distinction. (Applause.)

DR. AITCHISON.

I have now to present to your Lordship James Edward Tierney Aitchison, C. I. E., M. D., F. R. S., F. R. C. S., F. L. S., &c. Dr Aitchison, graduated as M. D. in Edinburgh University in 1856; he entered H. M. Bengal army by competitive examination shortly afterwards; and after a distinguished career of thirty years retired from the service with the rank of Brigade-Surgeon in 1888. During that period, in the midst of arduous public work, he rendered many important services to the cause of education and science. Thus in 1866, at his own risk, and at first almost single-handed, he founded at Umritsur, in the Panjab, the first Indian school of nursing and medicine for native women, a great public service, for which he was specially thanked by the Lieutenant-Governor of the province. In 1872 he was appointed British Commissioner at Ladah. In 1878 he was present at the capture of the Pewar Khotal, in the Kuram Valley, by General Sir F. Roberts, and was rewarded with the medal and clasp. Lastly, between 1879 and 1885 he was successively botanist to the Kuram field force, secretary to the Surgeon-General of H. M.'s Bengal Forces, and naturalist to the Afghan Delimitation Commission. Even this slight outline of his career reveals Dr. Aitchison as a man of singular energy and ability, equally efficient in civil and military, in medical and scientific work. But his high claims to academic distinction rests more particularly on his valuable and interesting botanical papers, published at intervals during the last twenty-five years in the journals of the Linnæan and other societies, in which he describes from personal observation the flora of the Panjab, the Kuram Valley, the Afghan delimitation region, and other districts. Dr. Aitchison is, therefore, conspicuously worthy of the honour which his *Alma Mater* desires your Lordship to bestow upon him. (Applause)

DR. DAY.

I have next to ask your Lordship to confer the degree, in absence, on Francis Day, C I E, M R C S, F L S, F Z S, Deputy Surgeon-Genral, &c. Dr. Day entered the Madras Medical Service in 1852, and retired in 1876, but during the greater part of that period as well as subsequently, the absorbing work of his life has been the study of ichthyology, a science of which he is one of the greatest living masters. His fame as a naturalist gained him the high office of Inspector-General of Fisheries in British India, in which capacity he explored the whole of the enormous extent of coast from the mouths of the Indus to the Island of Singapore, as well as the Andaman Islands, besides many inland waters. The results of his most laborious researches, conducted to a great extent single-handed, and displaying great originality and consummate skill, have been given to the world in a series of invaluable scientific papers, published by various learned societies, and in several independent works. Among the latter may be mentioned the "Fishes of Malabar," the "Freshwater Fisheries of India and Burma," the "British and Irish Fishes" (1880-84), and the "British and Irish Salmonidæ" (1887); but perhaps the most remarkable of all is his great work on the "Fishes of India" (1875-79) It is also an interesting fact that a most instructive series of experiments as to the relations between the various members of the family of *Salmonidæ* have lately been carried on at Howietoun by Sir James Gibson Maitland at the suggestion of Dr. Day; and it is noteworthy that the museums of Calcutta, Sydney, Vienna, Leyden, Berlin, and Florence, and above all, the British Museum, contain valuable ichthological collections formed by Dr. Day. It is a matter of profound regret that the illustrious naturalist is prevented by ill-health from honouring us with his presence, and I have, therefore, to request your Lordship to confer the degree upon him in absence (Applause.)

DR. WHITLEY STOKES.

I have next to present to your Lordship Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C I.E., Hon. D.C L. Oxon., Hon. LL.D. Dublin, Barrister-at-Law, &c. Mr. Stokes was invited to receive the degree on the occasion of the Tercentenary Festival, but was unfortunately unable to honour the University with his presence on that occasion. In the course of his career in India he has filled several of the most important legal and administrative offices. From 1877 to 1882 he was Law Member of the Governor-General's Council; in 1879 he presided over the Indian Law Commission and he has drafted the Indian Codes of Criminal and Civil Procedure and a number of important statutes. He has also written and edited valuable law-books on Liens, on Powers of Attorney, on Hindu Law, Indian Statutes, and the Anglo-Indian Codes, the last of which are now passing through the Clarendon Press. Such, in outline, has been one of his distinguished careers. The other may be summed up in a single phrase:—Mr. Whitley Stokes is the greatest living Celtic scholar. He seems equally at home in the Irish, Breton and Cornish languages, and he is one of the foremost and most frequent contributors to the "Revue Celtique" and the "Zeitschrft fur Vergleichende Sprachforschung." Outstanding among his numerous works and articles in this department are his "Tripartite Life of St Patrick," his masterly "Celtic Declensions" and his text and translation of ancient "Irish Glosses." Nor must it be forgotten that he rendered a signal service to another branch of philology in the year 1863, when he framed a scheme for the collection, copying, and cataloguing of the Sanskrit MSS. preserved in India thus rescuing many priceless treasures from oblivion. It is on these more than doubly ample grounds that the Senatus desire your Lordship to enrol Mr. Stokes among the Honorary Doctors of this University.

GERMAN VIEW OF ENGLISH RULE IN INDIA.

The *Cologne Gazette* possesses a roving commissioner, whose business it seems to be to glean information in various parts of the world for the enlightenment or entertainment of the readers of that newspaper, and among other subjects he has written on this.

A short time ago this commissioner was at the Antipodes looking into the condition of German residents in those quarters and, more important still, sending home useful hints for the guidance of German merchants and traders at home as to the kind of goods and methods of trade most suitable for acquiring a better hold over the markets in our Australian colonies. The ubiquitous traveller now turns up at Sikkim, having apparently explored the British Indian Empire. From this distant spot he has communicated his views on the English in India. He finds that everything done in our Eastern Empire proceeds from dread of Russia. When English orators and newspapers speak of the security of British rule in India and of the attachment of the natives to their foreign masters they are drawing mere rosy-coloured pictures of the thing which is not. English rule in India rests upon the army and the railway system, and not upon the attachment of the inhabitants, who for the most part are at best merely indifferent to their present masters. The most striking trait in the character of these Orientals is their extraordinary lethargy, out of which they can be goaded only by the most powerful stimuli. In the case of a serious attack upon their present rulers, neither the Malays of Java nor the natives of India would stir a hand to aid their European masters. But (such is the opinion of the German observer) the Malays are more contented with Dutch rule than are the Hindoos with English domination, inasmuch as they are more prosperous and less oppressed than the natives of British India. Lucky is it for England, our critic assures us, that the path marked out by Lord Ripon, the Liberal Viceroy in 1881-84, was pursued no further. To introduce among Hindoos the methods of the public agitator would be to cut the ground from beneath our own feet. In this, it may safely be affirmed, our German critic will find few Englishmen prepared to contradict him. As to the likelihood of a native rising in India, he thinks that, in view of the state of the army and the facility of communication throughout the country, such a contingency is not very probable—so long, that is, as there comes no incitement to rebellion from without. Should, however, England be engaged in a foreign war, risings in India would probably occur; should she suffer a defeat on her Indian frontier, a rebellion must be regarded as a certainty. It is by reference to such apprehensions that the writer explains what he regards as the remarkable stringency with which, he says, strangers are watched in India, and the heavy duty (about £3. 15s.) imposed upon the import of firearms. In conversation with the more intelligent natives upon the subject of Russia, the traveller discovered that they were much impressed by the notion which, he says, is sedulously spread throughout the country by means of political pamphlets, that in the realms of the Czar the discipline of government is even more intolerable than it is beneath the English. So far, however, as blots upon English administration are concerned, our candid critic asserts that the charges brought by our enlightened Radicals at home are exaggerated and unjustified. *Ultra posse nemo tenetur*, he learnedly but truthfully observes. So long as overgrown costly armies are maintained, great strategic railways are built, and numerous sinecures are tolerated, so long will there be heavy bills to pay. But to abolish the army would be to hand over the country to Russia. This truth, which lies upon the surface for the foreign observer, our far-sighted humanitarian Radicals, who are anxious, of course, for nothing so much as Home Rule for India, should lay well to heart.

SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

The official text is published of the speech with which the Emperor William replied the other day at Wilhelmshaven to the words of loyalty addressed to him by Baron von der Goltz, the Admiral, Commanding the Imperial Navy. It is a characteristic utterance on the part of his Majesty. The Emperor said :—

The words just spoken by the Commanding Admiral have touched me deeply, and I thank you all most warmly for the feelings of which these words were the expression. There were two reasons which induced me to hasten to you here. In the first place, I wished to bid God speed to the corvette (Alexandrine) which I once christened myself, by order of my deceased grandfather. It bears the name of the favourite sister of our never-to-be-forgotten departed one (the Grandduchess Dowager of Mecklenburg-Schwerin)—the only remaining link that now unites us with the generation of Kaiser Wilhelm. May the corvette do honour to the name it bears and may God ever hold His protecting hand over it! But, secondly, I felt impelled to come and think with you of brave men who were snatched from us by such a precipitate death in Samoa. When sorrow is shared it is soothed. Valiant men they were, and no doubt to many of you good friends and comrades. That they were brave they had already shown a month or two before their deaths. Yet we will not give way to vain lamentations. No rather let them be to us as exemplars. Having fought victoriously against the hand of man, they met a glorious death in a courageous combat against the elements let loose—for God so willed it; but thus they died for Kaiser and Reich. And here I must recall the beautiful words of the poet that are doubtless familiar to many of you. When Admiral Medina Sidonia, with bent head, comes and announces to the King of Spain that his mighty Armada is annihilated, the King tries to comfort him by saying, "God rules above us; I sent you to contend with men, and not with rock and storms." (Schiller's "Don Carlos," act 3, sc 7.) And such is the case here. May each of you who is a commander, or may yet become one always remember this—that he who in fighting gloriously with the elements loses his vessels throughout the dispensation of God's will, in my eyes dies just as gloriously as one who falls when storming a hostile position at the head of his regiment Not drowned were our comrades in Samoa, or those who went down with the Augusta, but rather they fell doing their duty to the last moment. And now, gentlemen and comrades, may the beautiful example which those brave men set us ever shine before us, stirring us up to emulation, and may the spirit of devotion, discipline, and courageous perseverance unto death, which has always distinguished my navy, ever continue to be present in it, in which sense I raise my glass and toast the German Navy, especially its brave officers. Hurrah!

HOW TO HELP INDIAN WOMEN.

A friend called a few days ago on Mr.——a gentleman whose official position in India gives him a right to be heard, and asked some questions about the marriage laws there. Mr.——said he had met many Indian Hindoo ladies who were strong in their Hindoo faith and were still most desirous of having education and liberty. Some of these ladies were married, others were unmarried, even to the age of 18 to 20; but from the lips of all and wherever he went he heard the warmest praise of the generosity of the English lady towards Rukmabai. It will be remembered that Rukmabai, after having won her liberty from her husband, was desirous of coming to England to study medicine with the view of practising afterwards amongst her fellow-countrywomen. It became known to Mrs. Muller, who has deeply at heart the welfare of women, that want of funds formed an insuperable obstacle to her coming, she immediately subscribed more than half the sum required, and her gift was supplemented on the part of this lady's daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. McLaren, to receive Rukmabai as their guest in their house in London. Mr.——said, that it was just after the news of this had reached India that he was staying there, this simple act of kindness has, he says, had a wonderful effect on the feelings of the native ladies of education, it has raised their hopes for their sex in a way that nothing else could have done. Indian women are very sensitive to English courtesy, and the fact that an English lady has offered to take Rukmabai by the hand and educate her to be a doctor, is a revelation to them of kinship with England and a source of new hope. Mr.——said, "Mrs. Muller has done more for the elevation of women in India by that one act of hers, than even Mr. A. B. (a well-known philanthropist) will be able to do if he stays out in India all his life."

The main reason for this is because this help has been given to Rukmabai *as a woman who has fought a battle for her own liberty*; it is a token to them that English women are sympathising with Hindoo women in their feeble efforts. They recognise that this help is given upon the grounds of Common Womanhood, and not for the purpose of religious proselytising. Hindoo women are attached to their religion as we are to ours, and they deeply rejoice that in spite of this difference a friendly hand from across the seas offers them a woman's help and encouragement.—*Women's Penny Paper.*

THE DISASTER TO THE STEAMER DANMARK.

The passengers and crew of the steamer Danmark have been saved. The following telegram, dated Lisbon, April 21, 8-30 a.m., was received in Copenhagen on Sunday, 21st ultimo :—"Good news of the Danmark. One engineer injured, all the others, crew and passengers, safe. Part just arrived here, part proceeded to New York, others remaining at Azores."

STATEMENT BY THE THIRD MATE.

The chairman of the Eastern Telegraph Company has received the following information from Lisbon. It was obtained by one of their representatives from Mr. Peter Rabsen, third mate of the steamer Danmark on board the Portuguese mail-boat Acor, at Lisbon. He says that all passengers were saved, but that the chief engineer, Kaas, was found dead in the engine room at the time of the accident. On the 4th instant the screw-shaft broke about 800 miles from Newfoundland. On the 5th they met the English steamer Missouri, of London, bound to Philadelphia, which took them in tow until the next morning. When the Danmark could no longer keep afloat they asked the Missouri to take the passengers on board. The Missouri had accommodation for twenty passengers only, but she threw a part of her cargo overboard and made room for them, 800 odd. The Missouri came back to the Azores, where she landed them, and continued on her voyage to Philadelphia, taking 340 passengers of the Danmark and some of the crew to assist them. The captain and three engineers left the Azores for London on the 14th inst. on board an English steamer from Demerara. The chief and second mates are still at the Azores, and the remainder of the passengers on board the Acor with forty-two of the crew of the Danmark are in charge of Mr. Rabsen, the third mate.

THE PURSER'S STORY.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs a narrative of the escape of the passengers, given by Mr. C. A. Heupel, the purser. According to this officer's account, the vessel left Christiansand with 665 passengers and a crew of sixty-nine. There were twenty-nine cabin passengers, and the rest were in the steerage. The weather was nasty and thick, with head winds, until the 4th of April, when a heavy gale was blowing from the south-west. Shortly after three o'clock in the afternoon of that day the passengers were startled by a heavy thumping noise in the after-part of the ship, which trembled as if struck by an iceberg. There was great alarm among the steerage passengers, but nothing like a panic after they had been assured by the officers that there was no immediate danger of sinking. An investigation showed that the shaft of the steamer had been broken at the coupling about thirty feet from the propeller. The forward part of the broken end of the shaft had slipped from its socket, and had been thrashing around among the timber until the ship was splintered through to the keel. She at once began to leak freely, and the water came in faster than it could be pumped out. The vessel gradually settled at the stern, and it became apparent to everybody that the ship was doomed and that the situation had become terrible. The Danmark lay helpless in the trough of the sea for several hours, and pitching violently. It was impossible to stop the leaks, and it became merely a question of how long they should be able to keep the vessel afloat. Finally, by the use of sails, it was found possible to keep the ship's head up to the wind, and she rode more easily.

AGONIES OF SUSPENSE.

As night came on the people suffered untold agonies of suspense. Could the vessel be kept afloat till morning? was asked by everybody with bated breath. The passengers came on deck and eagerly peered into the dark night in the hope of seeing the lights of some passing steamer. In the meantime the gale was increasing and the decks of the ship were constantly flooded by the waves. The officers attempted to persuade the frightened passengers to go below; but they preferred remaining on deck ready to escape by the boats should it be finally decided to abandon the ship. The vessel sank lower and lower into the water, and the big waves pounded her decks with ever-increasing fury. Most of the passengers were finally forced to remain in the forward part of the ship, which rose high out of the water. Her stern gradually sank lower. The constant settling of the vessel, which was apparent to everybody, increased the fears of the passengers; but, strange to say, they became calmer as the seas grew more angry and the danger increased. Gathered in the steerage forward were several hundred men, women, and children, who divided the time, by praying, singing, and talking in subdued tones. About half the passengers insisted on remaining on deck till far into the night. They were drenched by the spray, but they heeded it not in the anxious search of the dark water for a friendly beacon. The strain was intense at times, and the women broke down and sobbed. The men, including the officers of the vessel, did everything they could to cheer the passengers, assuring them that the ship would remain afloat until the morning; but it was evident that they themselves placed but little hope in what they said. The boats were got in readiness so that the vessel could be abandoned at any moment; but as the sea ran higher and higher, it became evident that the danger of embarking in small boats was quite as great as that which confronted the people on board.

THE RESCUE BY THE "MISSOURI."

It was a night of intense anxiety, and break of day was never hailed with greater joy than by the almost despairing people on the Danmark. Now at least they could scan the ocean for a considerable distance, and there was hope in the very light of day. During the morning hours the storm abated somewhat, but the water continued to rise in the hold, and the fate of the steamer was steadily approaching. Shortly after noon a black streak of smoke on the horizon indicated the approach of a steamer, and hope again filled every heart. Hearty cheers went up from the men, and the women cried for joy. Signals of distress had been set at delight, and every soul on board hoped that they would be seen by the steamer in the distance. When it became apparent that they had been seen and that the steamer was coming to their assistance the passengers hugged each other in their joy. The coming steamer proved to be the Missouri, and the captain agreed to take the Danmark's passengers if necessary. In the meantime, as he had accommodation for nothing but freight, he thought it would be better to take the Danmark in tow which he did. The next day it was found necessary to abandon the ship, and all on board were transferred to the Missouri in her small boats and our own seven boats. All this was done without single mishap although a heavy sea was running, and the winds was blowing hard. "We were treated," says the purser, "with the utmost kindness by Captain Murrell, of the Missouri, who proved himself to be not only one of the finest sailors who ever trod a deck, but the kindest-hearted gentleman who ever extended aid to a shipwrecked company."

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF THE ENGINEER.

At three o'clock on the morning after the accident to the shaft a mysterious tragedy was discovered on board. It was customary at that hour for the second engineer to relieve the first engineer in the engine-room. When the second engineer went to take charge of the engines he found his superior officer lying on the floor dead with his head crushed and terribly mangled, while there was blood on the machinery round about and all over the sides of the room. No one knows how the man came to be killed; but it was generally believed that he had fallen asleep in his chair, which had been overturned by the sudden lurch of the ship, throwing him directly into the heavy machinery. He must have been instantly killed. His body was buried at sea. Inquiries among the passengers of the Danmark and such of her crew as were on board of the Missouri resulted in intensifying the mystery surrounding the death of the engineer. The passengers nearly all asserted that at the time of his death it was understood that he had committed suicide because of some mistake he had made in handling the engine. When the members of the crew were asked about this they acknowledged that there was some talk of the engineer having committed suicide at the time, but that nothing definite was known in regard to it. The purser acknowledged that there was such a rumour; but he declared positively that he did not know what had given rise to it. If the case were one of suicide, it was one of the most horrible on record. If there be any connection between the mishap to the Danmark and the death of the engineer it is yet to be brought to light.

RECOGNITION OF CAPTAIN MURRELL'S SERVICES.

Captain Murrell, of the steamer Missouri, received quite an ovation in Philadelphia on Tuesday, 22nd ult., crowds assembling in streets and cheering him. At the Maritime Exchange he was presented with a gold medal by the Pennsylvania Humane Society. He was subsequently conducted to the office of the mayor, who welcomed him in the name of the city. The leading citizens have started a liberal subscription for a testimonial for the captain and his officers and crew. Everywhere the conduct of the captain is loudly praised. At night the "Sons of St. George" gave a dinner in his honour. He has received many other invitations which, however, he has been compelled to decline. The president of the Atlantic Transport Company, which owns the Missouri, has telegraphed to Captain Murrell, approving his course, and saying that the company assumes responsibility for the jettisoned cargo.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

Among the most attractive features of the Exhibition, writes a home paper, will be the gardens, to the distribution and planting of which special attention has been devoted. The trees, the flowers-beds, and the lawns have been admirably arranged for artistic effect. Well-shaded paths, overhung by the branches of trees, will lead to the central part of the buildings, and will pass through expanses of grass and clumps of shrubs, distributed so as to hide angles and ungainly objects and present everywhere rich verdure, on which the eye can rest with pleasure. The marvel will be that a dusty desert like the Champ de Mars, on which in its natural state not a blade of grass is to be seen, could be converted with such rapidity into an oasis so well shaded, verdant, and fresh. The work has been done by M. Alphand, the Surveyor of the City of Paris. With M. Georges Berger, the Commissary-General of the Exhibition, M. Alphand shares the chief management of the whole undertaking. Both are men of energy, experience and reputation. M. Berger's work has been to place himself in communication with the various countries of the world and to secure their support. He has had great obstacles to surmount. In some cases he has had to depend on and stimulate private enterprise, when Government were unwilling to help. He has had to encounter all kinds of difficulties and to remove them by personal intervention, through his agents, or by correspondence. He has thrown himself heart and soul into the commercial and industrial section of the work, and his success has been the reward of persevering labour. M. Alphand, the *Times*' correspondent points out, has been occupied in another way. One of his chief tasks has been to prepare the gardens. More than two years ago, before the first stone was laid, M. Alphand had completed his plans and traced on the ground the outline of the gardens. He then planted his trees and shrubs and laid down his turf, and all have remained green and vigorous. The trees have been two years in the ground, and are high and bushy, their branches touching each other over the paths and the numerous seats erected on their margins. A vision of verdure, which will in all directions meet the eye, will accordingly be one of the chief characteristics of the Exhibition, in common with the rest of Paris. The abundance of vegetation in the streets and squares of Paris is now one of the most striking features of the city. The double rows of trees on the boulevards, the beautiful woods at Boulogne and Vincennes, at Buttes Chaumont and La Muette, have filled and surrounded Paris with a varied vegetation, the luxuriance of which is largely due to the care bestowed upon it. When M. Alphand came to Paris it was a Sahara, with no garden but that of the Tuileries. He has transformed the city. Although he is an able engineer, and has shown himself to be such in his works at the Exhibition, his heart is in the laying out of parterres. Rather than pull up a tree he would change the whole distribution of the gardens. His love of trees is apparent in the plantation of the Champ de Mars. In order that the visitor may be able to go from one end to the other under shelter from rain, he has arranged passages with ornamental awnings in directions where there are no avenues of trees. It seems to have been happily decided to make the main buildings permanent structures—namely, the parallel wings, with their graceful domes, and the machinery gallery, which is exactly the size of the Place Vendome. A large fountain, to be lit up with electricity, is now being arranged on the model of that at South Kensington as improved upon at Barcelona. Another fountain under the Eiffel Tower will fill the void left by its huge compass-like legs. This also will be lit up, but less elaborately. In 1878 the Industrial Exhibition was in the centre, and all the ornamental and amusing parts were grouped round it. This time the refreshment places, concert-rooms, shows, and gardens will be incorporated, as it were, in the Exhibition, thus giving it much greater liveliness. Even in the unfinished condition of the opening day, a lively idea will be formed of the attractions of this World's Fair.

The Exhibition congresses have been fixed as follows :—Saving of Life, June 12 to 15; Architects, June 17 to 22; Men of Letters, June 18 to 27; Protection of Works of Art and Monuments, June 24 to 29; Cheap Dwellings, June 26 to 28; Breadmaking, June 28 to July 2; State Intervention in Wages, July 2 to 4; Agriculture, July 3 to 11; State Intervention in Price of Provisions, July 5 to 10; Technical Education, July 8 to 12; Workmen's Clubs, July 11 to 13; Workmen's Share in Profits, July 16 to 19; Bibliography of the Exact Sciences, July 16 to 26; Artistic Copyright, July 25 to 31; Alcoholism, July 29 to 31; Poor Relief, July 28 to Aug. 4; Chemistry, July 29 to Aug. 3; Ballooning, July 31 to Aug. 3; Pigeons, July 31 to Aug. 3; Therapeutics, Aug. 1 to 5; Hygiene, Aug. 4 to 11; Shorthand, Aug. 4 to 11; the Blind, Aug. 5 to 8; Dermatology and Syphilography, and Higher Education, Aug. 5 to 10; Insanity, Aug. 5 to 10; Physiological Psychology, Aug. 5 to 10; Geography, Aug. 6 to 11; Photography, Aug. 10 to 17; Conveyance of Land, Aug. 8 to 14; Criminal Anthropology, Aug. 10 to 17; Primary Education, Aug. 11 to 19; Joint Stock Companies, Aug. 12 to 19; Horticulture, Aug. 16 to 21; Prehistoric Man and Remains, Aug. 19 to 26; Homœopathy, Aug. 21 to 23; Electricity, Aug. 24 to 31; Fire Brigades, Aug. 27 and 28; Dentistry, Sept. 1 to 7; Chronometry, Sept. 2 to 9; Mines and Metallurgy, Sept. 2 to 11; Co-operative Shops, Sept. 8 to 12; Buildings, Sept. 9 to 14; Labour Accidents, Sept. 9 to 14; Monetary, Sept. 11 to 14; Otology and Larnygology, Sept. 16 to 21; Applied Mechanics, Sept. 16 to 21; Veterinary Surgery, Sept. to 19 to 24; Meteorology, Sept. 19 to 25; River Utilisation, Sept. 22 to 27; Commerce and Industry, Sept. 22 to 28; and Hydrology and Climatology, Sept. 30 to Oct. 15. The dates for other congresses have not yet been fixed.

One of the most useful of these Congresses, says the *Standard* correspondent, is announced for June 26, 27, and 28. The subject to be treated is "cheap and healthy dwellings for the working classes." In connection with this Congress, to which architects and philanthropists of all countries have been invited, one of the great attractions of the Exhibition will be the history of human dwellings from the earliest periods. This is due to the initiative of M. Charles Garnier, architect of the Opera House. With the exception of those representing the earliest ages, they will all be inhabited. Among them is an Egyptian houses, in which Egyptians will sell curiosities from their historic land. In an Etruscan house will be installed a kind of antique hostelry, furnished in the style of the epoch with Etruscan vases, bronzes, tables, stools, &c. The keeper and the servants of this hostelry will be clad in the costume of the period, but refreshments they will serve to their customers will be of a less ancient date. The Persian house has been constructed in accord with the model of an ancient Persian dwelling. In it will be exhibited many valuable Persian articles. In front there will be an immense tent, which will be used as a cafe, and in which musicians from Teheran will amuse the public. In the Greek house honey from Hymettus will be sold, while the Roman habitation will represent an antique glass-blowing establishment. The building of the Renaissance Period will attract great attention, not only by itself, but by the pretty flower girls, dressed in the costume of the time, who will have their stalls there. Close to it there is a very original Byzantine construction, which will contain an exhibition of the rich products of Slavonia and Croatia. In a miniature Slav pavilion there will be a rose distillery. The huts of the savages of Africa, America, Oceania, &c., are grouped together, and will be inhabited by natives from the lands they represent. I have only mentioned a few of the attractions which this Exhibition of the history of human dwellings will offer. The houses have been built along the quays to the right and left of the Pont d'Lena.

The *Kolnische Zeitung* (Berlin) contradicts the statements of the French papers, which allege that the Czar will visit Paris during the coming Exhibition. It says that the Russian Emperor will not touch France this summer, nor will any Russian squadron enter a French port this year.

OBITUARY.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Dawson, late of the 6th (the Royal Warwickshire) Regiment, who has just died at his residence, Warwick House, Hastings, aged seventy-two, served with the 6th Regiment in the Caffre war of 1846 and 1847; and also throughout that of 1850 and 1853, for which he received a medal. He served in the Indian Mutiny from 1858 to 1859, and commanded a detachment of his regiment in a night affair with the rebels near the River Goomtee on December 15, 1858, receiving another medal for his services. He retired from the service in 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Durie Osborn, formerly of the 11th Bengal Cavalry, and of Winchester-road, South Hampstead, who died of syncope on Good Friday, at the Hyde Park Tennis Court, while playing in a match there with Mr. James E. Renshaw, the champion tennis-player of All England, entered the army as ensign in 1853, and received his lieutenant's commission four years after. He served throughout the Indian Mutiny of 1857 and 1859, and was present at the actions of Boolundshahr and Allyghur. He defeated a party of rebels at Tudhoorkee, and served with the Bundlecund Field Force under Brigadier Wheeler in 1859 and 1860, receiving a medal for his services. His commissions bore date :—Captain, 1865; major, 1873; and lieutenant-colonel, 1879.

THE HOME PAPERS AND THE CRAWFORD CASE.

The *St. James's Gazette* of April 22, says :—It is now many years since a certain high official in India fell into disgrace with Government because it appeared that, whenever he had an important case coming before him, his wife's shoes used always to be filled with gold *mohurs* by the suitor who was the more anxious to win. Flagrant official corruption has gone out of fashion in India as in England, where we have almost forgotten the days when every man was believed to have his price. Speaking generally, the Indian Civil Service has been untainted by corruption ever since the time when Lord Clive insisted on the payment of adequate salaries, and abolished the privilege of private trade, which as often as not meant private extortion. These wise provisions, and the care which has been exercised in recruiting the pick of young England for service in the East, have borne good fruit. Nowhere in the world will a higher standard of public morality be found than is maintained by the English servants of the Crown in India. But incidents like the Crawford case, rare as they may be, will hardly fail to suggest a doubt lest, for some reason or other, sight may be lost of the high principles which have so long observed. Although thirty-three of the thirty-four charges against Mr. Crawford have been rejected both by the Commission and by the Secretary of State in council, the remaining charge, that of incurring debt in a manner lamentably inconsistent with the proper discharge of his duties, is held to be proved. This fact seems to us of more consequence than the not overwise controversy as to Lord Reay's management of the case. The mistake into which his Excellency fell was exposed long ago by Lord Macaulay. "An Indian Government," Macaulay wrote, "has only to let it be understood that it wishes a particular man to be ruined, and in twenty-four hours it will be furnished with grave charges, supported by depositions so full and circumstantial that any person unaccustomed to Asiatic mendacity would regard them as conclusive."

But we are less concerned now with the way in which the investigation has been managed, or rather mismanaged, than with the possibility of transgressions like Mr. Crawford's becoming in course of time no longer the exceptions to an almost universal rule of official probity in India. Mr. Crawford is dismissed from the service for incurring improper obligations. He borrowed money with reckless disregard of official propriety, because he was in a chronic state of extreme embarrassment. This embarrassment, it is well known, was in large measure due to expenditure on the entertainment of the distinguished strangers who are constantly passing through Bombay and to the endeavour to keep up old traditions of Anglo-Indian hospitality. His pay was not enough to enable Mr. Crawford to live as he thought that he ought to live. Now, one of the first reflections suggested by the Crawford case is a suspicion that there must be a good many Anglo-Indian officials in exactly the same predicament. English people in India—at any rate, officials—talk with curious freedom about their private finances. Every one knows to a rupee how much every one else draws in the way of salary; and the stranger who listens to Anglo-Indain conversation generally comes to the conclusion that he never before met such a society of out-at-elbow paupers. Now, without in the least saying that the many impecunious officials who may be found all over India have disobeyed the orders of Government as to borrowing money within their districts, or incurring other improper obligations, it is obvious that one of the conditions which make for official righteousness is wanting. Lord Clive thought it neccessary to increase the pay of the Company's servants in order to guard them from temptation. If official salaries become insufficient again, the temptation will reappear. It will not be suddenly or everywhere yielded to; but its mere existence must constitute an insidious and growing danger to the administration. Of course people who believe they know all about India will hasten to reassure us. The salaries of Ango-Indian officials, we shall be told, are and always have been princely; and the purchasing power of the rupee in India is unchanged. Unfortunately, there is no getting over the fact that the Indian nabob's income is reduced by something like thirty per cent. There are, indeed, a certain number of well-paid appointments and a few highly paid; but the average English official is now miserably underpaid, and will continue to be underpaid till he is compensated for the loss by exchange. The superintendent of a warehouse under the Indian Office gets more pay than the Director of Public Instruction in a province large and more populous than Hungary and Belgium put together.

Nor is this the only moral suggested by the Crawford case. Unpleasant proof has been given of the existence of widespread corruption amongst the native civil servants of the Government. It may be as well to mention that the strength of the Imperial Civil Service is about 940 officers; while the executive and judicial services to which the culprits belong number in the upper grades alone, and excluding special departments, nearly 2,600, of whom all but 150 are natives of India. It is with the officials of these services, that the great mass of the people are more commonly brought in contact. Of the Mamlutdars or Tehsildars, in particular, it has been justly said that on their zeal, integrity, and ability must very greatly depend the proper execution of all the details of government, the protection of the people from hardship and oppression, the detection of abuses and the general well-being of the community. If this native civil service is rotten and corrupt, the whole fabric of our rule is corrupt, and the remedy should be applied with no sparing hand. It is not difficult to see how the evil has come about. The blame must be laid at Lord Macaulay's door. In a smartly written minute, which unfortunately became the keynote of our educational policy, he insisted that the learning of the East was mainly rubbish. The native Indian must be taught to admire English literature. The Mahabharata, or the poetry of Firdousi and Omar Khayyam, were to be considered of no account beside the works of English classics, which the average Indian can no more understand than Macaulay's schoolboy could understand Chinese. The older and more respectable families of education Indians—educated in Eastern learning and inheriting traditions of Eastern culture and morality—have stood aloof from this adventitious education. Only the less respectable classes have embraced it; and it is these who have been rewarded with posts under Government and official promotion. But the result of this attempt to Anglicise the native has been fatal. For our official service we only get a denationalised Indian of an inferior type. He is not a member of the old governing or fighting families. He has lost whatever morality or religion he once had and we have given him nothing to replace the loss, As Sir George Birdwood said the other day, it is result of our insolent ignorance in intermeddling with an indigenous educational system that for over 3,000 years before our advent had successfully and without interruption supplied all the spiritual and material needs of the people of India.

If Mr. Crawford was not corrupt himself (says the *Saturday Review*), he was the centre of a great deal of corruption of the common Oriental kind. Under these circumstances his dismissal from his commissionership was inevitable. It is a melancholy end to an honourable career; but it could not be avoided, and the duty of his superiors was plain. This is the intelligible part of the story. Now what remains to be explained and to be justified is the course which Lord Reay and the administration of the Bombay Presidency have decided to take. Lord Reay has yet to justify his resolve to suppress for so long the report of the Commissioners which was the means of spreading the belief in Mr Crawford's complete innocence. He has also to reconcile his manifest desire to revise the verdict of the Commission in a sense unfavourable to the accused officer with his amazing decision to keep in office those very justices whose corrupt appointment was one of the charges against Mr. Crawford, and who so blandly confessed the giving and taking of bribes. Why the report of the Commissioners was not acted on at once, how an English governor could think for a moment of leaving corrupt judicial officers in place, and why it was left for the India Office to insist that the most obviously correct course should be taken, are questions which require an answer.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

Speaking at a public meeting at Newport, Isle of Wight, on Tuesday night, 23rd ult., the Attorney-General, Sir Richard Webster, remarked that the course he had pursued in connection with a leading incident in the Commission was with the entire concurrence and advice of five of the ablest men who ever practised at any bar; yet leading politicians were going up and down the country imputing to him motives of the most dishonourable character, and assailing him in language most virulent. His answer to the great speech of Sir Charles Russel would be made in the course of a few weeks, and in the meantime his mouth was sealed by the responsible position he held as counsel for the *Times*. Yet, notwithstanding the fact that, in the most categorical language, he publicly asserted in the House of Commons that until Pigott broke down in his cross-examination, and admitted what sort of a man he was, he had not the slightest doubt about the genuineness of the letters. Sir William Harcourt and others of his following were going about the country imputing the most infamous things as to his conduct of the case, and his knowledge of Pigott's antecedents.

STRIKE RIOTS IN VIENNA.

A tramcar drivers' strike which commenced in Vienna on Sunday (21st ult.), assumed still larger proportions on Monday, when nearly all those who continued working on Sunday joined the movement. As a consequence, there were fewer cars running on that day than there were on Sunday; while almost without exception the drivers were stable-helps and others who had been hastily engaged. From an early hour on Monday morning disturbances, particularly in the working-class districts of Favoriten and Hernals, went on almost without intermission. The few cars that were running were continually stopped, the drivers being beaten and pushed off their platforms. During the latter part of the day those drivers who could be induced to continue at work were protected, while going through the disturbed districts, by an escort of four policemen, two being mounted and riding alongside the car. The services of the infantry and cavalry had to be employed to clear the streets, and this led to continual fighting between the rioters and the troops, the latter being assailed with volleys of stones. Several times the cavalry charged the mob with drawn sabres. As a consequence many of the rioters were seriously injured. Even from the public-houses stones were thrown, so that the police were compelled to close a large number of the inns and liquor-shops in the disturbed district. In the repeated charges made by the cavalry a number of the soldiers and two officers were struck with stones, and fell from their horses all more less severely injured. A woman was trampled to death under the hoofs of the cavalry. A well-dressed man was arrested, as he was seen distributing money to boys and encouraging them to fill their pockets with stones and throw them at the police. About the same time a mounted policeman, who was knocked from his horse by a heavy stone, was set upon and nearly murdered by the mob. A detachment of cavalry which was marched out to Laaerberg, to stop the continuous stream of rioters flowing in from that quarter was received with a shower of missiles, the mob throwing at them everything it could lay hands on—bricks, stones, boards, and so forth. At one spot a barricade was erected of planks by the rioters, and from behind it, as well as from the windows of the neighbouring houses and from trees, they bombarded the cavalry with bricks and stones. The number of people, as well as of policemen, seriously wounded is very large. The disturbances were taken advantage of by thieves to break into and rob various shops. The number of persons actively engaged in the riots is estimated at upwards of 20,000. It was noticed that the anti-Jewish leaders excited the mob to make a demonstration against the Jews.

The threatening aspect of the city increased during the evening. The infantry were called out in overwhelming numbers. The dragoons guarded the entrances of the by-streets and the soldiers prevented knots of people from assembling. All who refused to move on after being once told to do so were arrested. A poor Jew's shop was broken into, and would have been robbed and demolished but for the dragoons, who dispersed the mob.

THE MOB FIRED ON.

On Tuesday the cars were again escorted by mounted police with policemen sitting near the drivers to protect them against attack. The mob attempted to prevent the cars starting from the termini, and it required a strong force of police to enable some hundred and fifty cars to begin work, and even then they could not do it till ten instead of six o'clock in the morning. Stones were flying about, and many windows were broken as the cars passed. It is in the outer suburbs, where the ramparts surrounding the town for excise purposes are found that the chief attack was carried on against the tramcars. Owing to the violence of the mob the cars were nearly empty as the public feared to enter them. In the evening the riots broke out afresh; but owing to the great number of soldiers called out the disturbances were soon quieted. They were, however, renewed in the Hernals suburb after ten o'clock. The mob tried to set fire to a gun factory, and the troops were ordered to fire a volley. It was not known for certain whether any rioters were killed but several were wounded. The excitement was very great in the quarter, and notwithstanding the lateness of the hour large crowds were vociferating in the streets and broke into the public-houses closed by police order. In the Favoriten quarter a Commissioner of Police, driving up in a carriage, was turned out and stoned and had to be rescued by dragoons. In the principal street of this quarter almost all the windows have been broken, and the mob was throwing stones recklessly.

Conferences between delegates of the drivers and directors of the company were again held on Tuesday, but the company would not recede from the position which it took up on Saturday—namely, that it would take the demands of the drivers into consideration within the next three months. At the same time the company announced that the drivers who would not resume work on the old terms must consider themselves dismissed from the service. The company employs 450 regular drivers, forty reserves, and eighty extra helps. Among the regulars 125 have served more than ten years, and have thus qualified themselves for pensions.

The men consented to resume work on Wednesday. It is stated that owing to the pressure of public opinion the tramway company will be compelled to improve the position of their men.

RAID BY DERVISHES.

The Suakin correspondent of the *Times* gives the following account of a dervish raid made on 19th ult. on Haliab, a port, 240 miles north of Suakin, garrisoned by a small force of Bashi-Bazouks :—Some dervishes, numbering about 250, supported by a considerable number in the bush, estimated at 300, attacked Haliab, killing two and wounding five of the garrison, which was forced to retire to the Egyptian steamer Adjemy. The Egyptians fought their way through and swam off to the ship. The Adjemy shelled the dervishes at a distance of 300 yards, killing sixty of them. The Adjemy has bought back about three hundred refugees. These Mahdists are supposed to have come from Berber. The merchandise at Haliab was captured—about six hundred packages in all. A fort was being erected, but had not been completed sufficiently to enable the Bashi-Bazouks to hold it. The son of the Sheikh of Haliab was killed during the fight.

Colonel Holled Smith, Governor-General of Suakin, left on Tuesday morning for Haliab in H.M.S. Starling with the Egyptian steamers Mookhabar and Adjemy towing five dhows, containing the 11th Black Battalion, 480 strong, under the command of Captain M'Donald and Lieutenants Jackson and Cotton, also twenty Egyptian soldiers. Colonel Holled Smith intends to drive the dervishes from that port, and to complete the building of the fort and leave a garrison in it. Lieutenants Prinsep and Palmer of the staff and Dr. Hunter are with the Governor-General, who is expected to be away for a fortnight. Captain Hackett Pain commands the troops at Suakin. Halaib, the place attacked by the dervishes, is a harbour about 200 miles to the north of Suakin, whence the routes to Korosko and Assouan open. It has been maintained for coastguard purposes and for the protection of the Hamad Worab tribe. Colonel Holled Smith, it is stated, will not find it difficult to disperse the dervishes, as the only wells available are within range of ships' guns.

THE PLOT AGAINST THE CZAR.

As has happened several times before in the history of the revolutionary movement in Russia, a close connection has (says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily News*) been discovered by the police between the naval officers and those of the artillery. Many naval officers have been arrested at Cronstadt during the last few days. I am informed that the police, despite all their efforts, have not yet succeeded in getting to the bottom of this fresh plot on the part of the officers, but the existence of the plot is incontestable.

The following story has been received at Berlin of the recent plot to assassinate the Czar. The police are said to have discovered that an attempt was planned for Easter similar to that which was frustrated on the 25th of March, 1887. The Czar was, it is said, to be killed with poisoned bombshells, whatever they may be. Last week a person bought at a druggist's a great quantity of prussic acid on a duly attested doctor's order, which, however, afterwards proved to be forged. The police immediately went to all the other druggists, but did not succeed in discovering whether any poison had been bought elsewhere. It is known that all the Nihilists who formerly made attempts on the Czar's life had poison capsules hidden under their armpits to destroy themselves with. On the arrival of the Imperial family from Gatchina for the Easter Festival, the imperial carriages did not follow the usual route from the station to the Anitchkoff Palace, but took a roundabout road. The statement that the Swiss police had discovered a plot against the lives of the Russian and German Emperors, which was to be carried out on the former's forthcoming visit to Berlin, is entirely unfounded.

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THE EASTER MONDAY REVIEW.

The Volunteer manœuvres this year have been of a strictly practical character writes a home paper, and have afforded a few opportunities for spectacular display. Eastbourne was the only district where manœuvres of any magnitude took place on Monday. The Surrey brigade was reinforced by an Essex regiment and some local corps, and the whole force was formed into two nearly equal parts : Colonel Robinson commanding the invaders and Colonel Villiers, the defenders. General Hamilton designed the operations, which took place on Eastbourne Downs and lasted for several hours. A march-past followed, and the Volunteers afterwards returned to town. The fight, which afforded many pretty spectacles to the onlookers, ended in a victory for the defenders. It is described as one in which the men had much hard work to do in a comparatively limited area, in which there was not much scope for the ingenuity of the commanders, but in which it was possible to carry out with some clearness the new mode of attack.

The six battalions of Middlesex Volunteers forming Lord Abinger's brigade were assembled at an early hour on Monday morning on the race-course at Gosport. General Willis arrived with his staff shortly after ten o'clock, and, having inspected the brigade, complimented Lord Abinger on the efficiency displayed by the various regiments under his command. General Willis then proceeded to Portsdown Hill, where Colonel Wigram's brigade was paraded. After these inspections both brigades settled down to hard work in the form of drill. There was some skirmishing between outposts; the Finsbury Rifles under Col. Deane representing the enemy attacking Portsmouth, the London Irish, the Bloomsbury Rifles, the Victorias, and St. George's, with the London Central Rangers, defending. The London Rifle Brigade were under arms nearly the whole day, each company being practised in tent-pitching. The artillery were busy at big-gun drill, and Colonel Cantlon's corps had a miniature field-day to themselves. All the operations were carried out without accident; nothing more serious than ankle-sprain being reported.

The two volunteer corps in garrison at Dover were kept steadily at work. The 1st Middlesex Engineers performed some interesting tactical movements on Monday in an attack upon the Citadel. The point of attack was the sallyport leading from the western outworks to the Citadel, with the batteries flanking it. Capt. Woods was given the command of the party told off for the defence of this position, while Capt. Petter and Lieutenants Henriques and Petter were in command of the attacking party. A small party eventually succeeded in working across the parade-ground to the front of the attacked position, and, while the defenders' attention was diverted, a strong party worked round to the right under cover, and, effecting a surprise movement, they succeeded in "rushing" the sallyport. This brought the operations to a termination, the proceedings having lasted two hours. The men were dimissed at half-past twelve, and were again paraded at two o'clock for instruction in field and garrison engineering. This lasted till five o'clock, some work of a practical character being carried out. The reveille was sounded among the Woolwich Arsenal Artillery (the 3rd Kent) at six o'clock. At nine o'clock the brigade was paraded for gun practice and gun drill, which was carried on by detachments alternately. In all thirty-two rounds were fired from the 16-pounder guns belonging to the corps. The targets were fixed at 1,700 and 2,150 yards range, and some excellent practice was made. The visit of the City of London Engineers to Brighton was brought to a close by a grand review and sham fight on the heights near Patcham, in which the Brighton Artillery Brigade and the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers also took part. An invading army (the London corps, under Colonel Fanshawe) was supposed to have effected a landing at Shoreham, and detached a small force to Brighton to secure the main line of the railway to London, thereby protecting its right flank and also its requisition supplies. Colonel Wood, the commander of the defending army, was supposed to have concentrated his force near Tunbridge Wells, sending a small force to Lewes, *via* Uckfield to threaten, and if possible attack, the Engineers' right flank, which was advancing on the English capital from Shoreham. At half-past twelve the firing of a gun denoted the commencement of operations. The fight was well contested, and when Lieutenant-Colonel Patten ordered the "Cease fire" to be sounded it was found that the engineers had by the skilful handling of their officers held their ground, while the practical manner in which Wood's force advanced deserves the highest credit. The battle over, the combined forces were drawn up and marched to the long stretch of ground known as the Ladies' Mile. Here the march-past commenced, the troops defiling by the saluting-base in their usual smart manner. During the operations a gunner of the Artillery Brigade was accidentally shot in the arm. He, however, was well enough to proceed home.

At Shorncliffe the Artists' Corps, supported by the Leinster Regiment and others, was engaged in some interesting operations. According to the general idea, an enemy had effected a landing near Dungeness, and on Sunday night an attack was made upon the camp by the advanced guard of an invader's army. The garrison of the camp was driven out, and remained in Folkestone during the night. On Monday morning the repulsed garrison was reinforced by a large force from Dover, and made a united attack upon the camp. The Artists were divided into two half-battalions, the right half being placed under the command of Colonel Edis, and the left under Lieutenant-Colonel Ridge. The defence was entrusted to Lieutenant-Colonel Carleton, who had with him the squadron of the 6th Dragoon Guards the battery of artillery, and a detachment of the Royal Engineers and the Lincolnshire Regiment of Foot. The attacking force stormed the height in the face of a heavy cannonade. The umpire-in-chief afterwards rode up to the Leinster Regiment and the Artists' Corps, and specially complimented them upon their splendid work. A march-past followed.

At Aldershort the London Scottish were engaged with some of the regular troops in outpost practice and an encounter with the Suffolk Regiment, receiving at the close the compliments of General Waller, Commanding the Second Brigade. There was an engagement on the sand-hills between Deal and Sandwich, the Queen's Westminster Rifles gallantly defended Canterbury, the Cyclists' Corps was engaged at Basingstoke, and the 2nd Middlesex Artillery Volunteers indulged in target-practice at Sheerness.

By nine o'clock on Tuesday morning the main body of the Volunteers who have been in the field this Easter had returned to London, only a few fatigue Parties remaining until later in the day.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.

The ordinary general meeting of the proprietors of the above bank was held on Tuesday, (23rd ult.), at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, under the presidency of Mr. R. O. Campbell. In moving the adoption of the report, the chairman remarked that the gross profits of the year amounted to £97,865. Deducting the expenses of management the net profits were £41,550, or adding the £4,893 brought forward from the previous year the directors had £46,443 at their disposal. This was almost exactly 10 per cent. on the paid-up capital, and if the rupee capital were taken at the current value the profits would be 15 per cent. £11,631 had already been paid in interim dividend, and the directors proposed to pay a further sum of £11,631 in dividend, to add £15,000 to the reserve fund, and to carry forward £8,181. That was very nearly double what was carried into the year from the previous year. He would remind the meeting that 5 per cent. on the nominal paid-up capital of the bank, stated in sterling was just over 8½ per cent. on the rupee capital. The reserve fund figured as £85,000. In the balance-sheet of 1887 the amount credited to this account was £70,000, and at the close of the account the directors added £15,000. By the addition of a further £15,000 it was now proposed to raise it to £100,000. The year with which he was dealing was in some respects rather a disappointing one. The crops, which required large sums of money to move, such as wheat, cotton, &c., proved contrary to expectation, to be very late and at the same time the home markets generally were stagnant and prices unremunerative so that comparatively few bills were being made in India in the early part of the year, and there was a consequent difficulty in employing profitably the funds of the bank. With regard to the present year, he was glad to be able to tell them that the inactivity and depression which prevailed during the past year had been succeeded by a considerable revival of activity, and that during the first three months of the present year there had been no difficulty in employing the funds of the bank at remunerative rates. As to the silver question the Currency Commissionaires had made their reports, and though no practical action had been taken so far towards carrying out their recommendations, it was satisfactory to note that increasing attention was being directed to that question. Mr. Borradaile seconded the motion, which was carried. In reply to a question as to how far the directors proposed to add to the reserve fund before giving the proprietors the benefit of the profits, the chairman said that £50,000 addition would place the bank in a perfectly independent position, and the question would then be considered. The assets were all in a liquid state and ready to be employed in profitable business whenever opportunity offered. The retiring directors were re-elected, and the proceedings closed with the customary vote.

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN INDIAN OFFICER.

Dr. W. Wynn Westcott, deputy coroner for Central Middlesex, held an inquest on Monday, April 22, at the Winchester Arms Hotel, Winchester Road, South Hampstead, on the body of Robert Drurie Osborn, aged fifty-three, a retired lieutenant-colonel, formerly of the 11th Bengal Cavalry, residing at 20 Winchester Road. The deceased, who was a member of the Hyde Park Lawn Tennis Club, 3 Porchester House, Porchester Square, was playing in a match there with Mr. James E. Renshaw, the champion tennis-player of All England, on Saturday afternoon, when, in stretching forward to "take a ball," he was seen suddenly to stagger and fall on the ground. Mr. Renshaw said the deceased never spoke afterwards, but moaned, and died within five minutes. They had been playing half an hour when he fell, and he had not complained of illness to the witness. Dr. Ernest B. Smith, of 27 Harley Street, who was on the ground, stated that a few minutes before Colonel Osborn fell he complained to him of the heat. Witness at once hurried to his assistance, administered stimulants to him, and tried every means of maintaining life. Death was due to syncope, induced by over-exertion and the excessive heat of the day. Miss Osborn, the deceased's daughter, deposed that her father, who generally enjoyed good health, complained on Friday of "feeling tired and knocked up;" but when he started for the lawn-tennis club on Saturday afternoon he seemed to have recovered from his fatigue, and appeared to be as well as he usually was. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

India Office, April 26.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr M S Howell, B C I E	Surg-Maj J C G Carmichael, B
Mr J Deas, B	Surg-Maj A J Willcocks, M D B
Mr E Rose, B	Surg S J Thomson, B
Mr E B Steedman, B	Mr J D Rees, M
Mr J M Myer, B	Mr J W Cherry, M
Mr J S Woodward, B	Mr F Taylor, M
Mr C Daffin, B	Col A F Orchard, M S C
Mr W O Clark, B	Col W S Hunt, M S C
Mr F W Badcock, B	Col F Weldon, CIE, MSC
Mr W H Robinson, B	Col H Fraser, B Cav
Mr A Rathay, B	Lt-Col W H St A Wilton, M Inf
Mr J M Braidwood, B	Lt-Col G Simpson, M S C
Mr J O'Neill, B	Lt-Col H T H Baber, MInf
Col Sir R G Sandeman, K C S I, B	Capt C B Henderson, MRE
Col E F Chapman, B R A	Surg-Maj T Mayne, M
Lt-Col T Nicholls, B Inf	Mr F H Ashhurt, Bo
Maj J F J Miller, B S C	Col PW Bannerman, BoSC
Maj F D Battye, B S C	Col F W M Spring, Bo RA.
Maj G Richardson, BSC	
Lt C E Johnson, B S C	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr C M Seagrin, B, 3 mo.	Lt G W S Hawks, MSC, 6 mo.
Mr H Elcock, B, 14 days.	Lt L W C Kerrick, MSC, 4 mo.
Col H W J Senior, BSC, 4 mo.	Mr G O W Dunn, Bo. 5 mo.
Surg-Maj E B Ruttledge, B, 4 mo.	Maj H R D Thomas, Bo SC, 4 mo.
Mr F D'A O Wolfe-Murray, M, 3 mo.	Lt C A Kemball, BoSC, 4 mo.
Col H J Nuthall, MSC, till Dec 15.	Surg-Maj J B Eaton, Bo, 5 mo.
Mr T H Hannah, Bo, 4 mo.	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr W C Muller, B.	Mr F H Hamnett, M.
Mr A Campbell, B.	Capt M H S Grover, MSC.
Mr H Alcock, B.	Lt B Holloway, MSC.
Capt W H Cozalet, BSC.	Lt C E Baddeley, BoRE.
Lt E H Cole, BSC.	

India Office, April 19.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India :—

Bengal Staff Corps.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieut R R Renton, from the Royal Scots Fusiliers, dated June 9, 1887, but to rank from Jan 30, 1884.

Lieut R M Edwards, from the Royal West Surrey Regt, dated June 25, 1887, but to rank from Feb 7, 1885.

Lieut W C M Woodcock, from the Liverpool Regt, dated Aug 12, 1887, but to rank from May 6, 1885.

Lieut H S Fox-Strangways, from the East Lancashire Regt, dated July 11, 1887, but to rank from Aug 29, 1885.

Lieut C H Davies, from the Cheshire Regt, dated June 21, 1887, but to rank from Aug 29, 1885.

Lieut H M Brownlow, from the Royal Lancaster Regt, dated May 1, 1887, but to rank from Aug. 29, 1885.

Lieut C R Elliot, from the Middlesex Regt, dated March 16, 1887, but to rank from Jan 30, 1886.

Lieut H W A Marson, from the West Riding Regt, dated June 29, 1887, but to rank from Jan 30, 1889.

Madras Staff Corps.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieut R C O Creagh, from the Royal Marine Lt Inf dated June 15, 1887, but to rank from Sept 1, 1883.

Lieut C E Hendley, from the Welsh Regt, dated Nov 2, 1886, but to rank from Nov 12, 1884.

Lieut F G Batten, from the Middlesex Regt, dated June 10, 1887, but to rank from May 6, 1885.

Lieut G. A. Buchanan, from the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, dated June 10, 1887, but to rank from Dec. 16, 1885.

Lieut. J. H. Lowry, from the Royal Irish Rifles, dated July 21, 1887, but to rank from Jan. 30, 1886.

Lieut. S. R. Stevens, from the Bedfordshire Regt, dated July 6, 1887, but to rank from Jan. 30 1886.

Bombay Staff Corps.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieut. F. G. Bville, from the North Staffordshire Regt., dated Jan. 21, 1888, but to rank from Jan. 30, 1886.

Lieut. B. P. S. Booke, from the South Wales Borderers, dated July 27, 1887, but to rank from April 28, 1886.

Lieut. J. J. O'B. Sexton, from the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, dated Oct. 12, 1887, but to rank from Aug. 25, 1886.

Lieut. H. G. Benn, from the East Yorkshire Regt., dated Feb. 2, 1888, but to rank from Nov. 10, 1886.

Sec. Lieut. E. R. I. Chitty, from the Worcestershire Regt., dated Feb. 1, 1888.

The Queen has approved of the transfer of the undermentioned officers to the half-pay list:—

Capt. C. H. Morris, Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieut. C. Cheyne, Bengal Staff Corps.

A HAIR-DRESSER'S DIFFICULTIES.

(From Birmingham *Saturday Night.*)

It has been left to Mr. J. Watkins, the eminent Union-street hair-dresser, to discover a new virtue—a virtue, I believe, as yet unknown to its patentees, in that already well-known and highly valued liniment St. Jacobs Oil. A few days ago, the tonsorial one was hobbling about in an agony of mind and body, brought on by premonitory twinges in his foot, which experience warned him foreshadowed a touch of gout. Prompted more by curiosity than by any great faith in the efficacy of the treatment, he applied a dressing of St. Jacobs Oil to the suffering member, and the next morning, to the surprise of the household and his own delight, all traces of the complaint had vanished. This reads very much like a puff for a patent medicine, but it is nothing of the sort. I know nothing of the St. Jacob's Oil people; we have never been favoured with an advertisement from them, and probably never shall be, but the above fact is simply narrated from motives of common humanity.

Mrs. G. Angold, 7 Maude-road London, was afflicted with chronic rheumatism for four years. She found no relief from medicines, and was induced to use St. Jacobs Oil. One application reduced the swelling of the ankles and knees, and two more applications removed all pain.

Mrs. J. Wilkinson, 88 Bentham-road, South Hackney, London, suffered from rheumatism in his feet and legs for twenty years. One bottle of St. Jacobs Oil drove away all pain, and brought about an effectual cure.

Mr. Henry Ricketts, Trym Cottages, Westbury, Gloucestershire, was a great sufferer from rheumatism for over two years. His attack grew so violent that he went to Bath Hospital to have the benefit of the mineral waters. In five weeks he left even worse, and his case was pronounced incurable. Then he used St. Jacobs Oil. One application entirely relieved him of pain: his health is now fully restored, and the disease has never returned.

The Christian Globe says: "A man employed at Central Fish Market, London, was for three years helpless with rheumatism, and after having been sent to three different hospitals was declared incurable. After three days' use of St. Jacobs Oil, he could use his arm without pain. Continuing the use of it, all pain, swelling, and stiffness disappeared. He is now cured, and at work."

St. Jacobs Oil acts like magic. Its curative powers are simply marvellous. It conquers pain quickly and surely. It goes right to the spot. It cures when everything else has failed. A single trial will convince the most incredulous. It has cured thousands of cases of rheumatism and neuralgia which have resisted treatment for the greater part of a lifetime.

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It is an analeptic par excellence and a powerful restorer of the strength.

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Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

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These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorragic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

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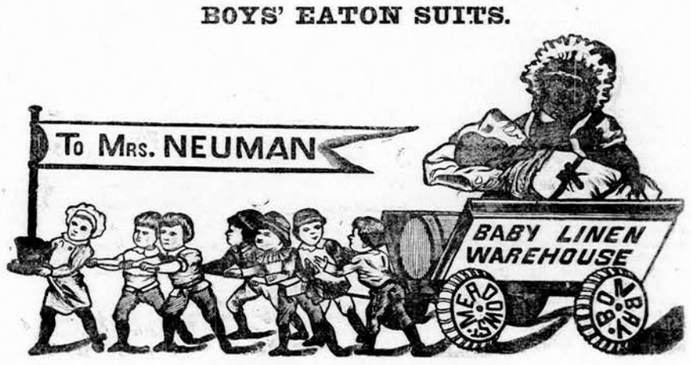
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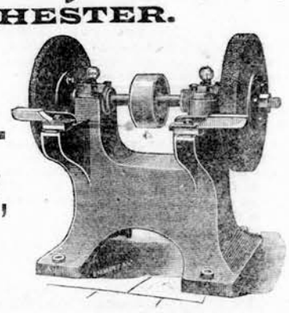
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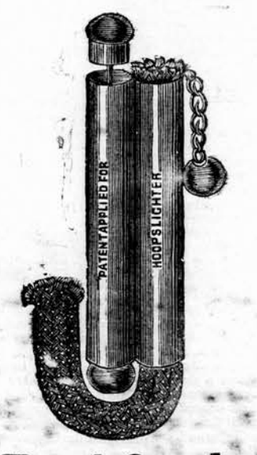
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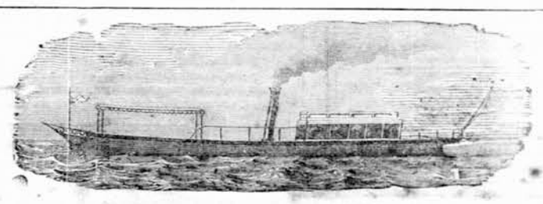
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Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.

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BEECHAM'S PILLS

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ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes.

Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in the human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills.

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find **Beecham's Pills** the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

Notice.—Messrs. NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & Co. will forward, on receipt of letters, Sample Boxes of the Pills at the following rates:—

9½d. size, 9 annas per box; 1s. 1½d. size, 14 annas per box; 2s. 9d. size, 2 Rupees per box. These rates do not include the cost of postage, which will be added to the amount.

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Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

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